

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXVII.

New York and Chicago, August 10, 1907.

No. 6.

WANTS WORLD'S FOOD CONGRESS.

Chief Chemist Wiley of the Department of Agriculture, who is now abroad, was quoted last week in Paris as advocating the calling of an international pure food congress by the American government to establish international food standards. He declared the French government was favorable to the scheme.

GERMANY WOULD ADMIT OUR PORK.

German newspapers, particularly in the Rhine district, are printing what are said to be officially-inspired statements that a change is contemplated in German meat exclusion laws by which American pork and cattle will be admitted at the port of Hamburg. It is predicted that pork will go as high as 73 marks per 100 lbs. this fall, and the government is believed to be willing to make concessions to relieve the situation.

BETTER OUTLOOK AT JAMESTOWN.

Reports from the Jamestown Exposition indicate that things are looking up since the new management has taken hold. Director General Barr and his staff have put the grounds in good shape and taken steps to complete all exhibits. Attendance is on the increase and is expected to be very large in the fall months. Meat concerns doing business at the Exposition report a better trade and livelier prospects. It is even hinted that the Exposition may be continued through a second year, in which case the meat men look for a very large trade from restaurants and other concessions.

HAM ADMITTED TO ARGENTINA.

The Argentine government has withdrawn its protest against shipments of American deviled ham, which it had refused entry on the ground that they contained borax in harmful quantities. An analysis showed that the quantity of borax was less than one-thousandth of one per cent., and entirely harmless. Indeed, the salt used might frequently contain that much borax naturally, or even more. The borax was declared to be neither an adulterant nor a preservative in violation of law, and the exclusion order was rescinded. The Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington had already analyzed similar samples and was prepared to sustain with proof a protest against the excluding of the ham.

HEAVY CUT IN LIVESTOCK RATES.

The Wisconsin state railroad commission on Wednesday rendered a decision making a sweeping cut of from 20 to 25 per cent. in all livestock freight rates between nearly all points in the state and Milwaukee. The decision was the result of a complaint that Milwaukee was discriminated against in favor of Chicago, and an investigation resulted in the order to cut the rates.

NATIVE STEERS REACH 1902 MARK.

Fat native steers reached \$7.30 in Omaha on Wednesday. This price, which was paid for a load of 1,500-lb. fed natives, was the highest since 1902, the great beef famine year. Prime fat steers reached \$7.60 in Chicago this week. Similar high prices prevail and the influx of grass and range cattle is not likely to make choice natives any cheaper. Beef prices are already high, but such high live cost as that paid at Omaha would indicate the necessity for asking more for beef on the hook.

KANSAS STOCK FOOD LAW STANDS.

Judge Smith McPherson in the United States District Court at Kansas City has refused to grant a temporary restraining order to prevent the enforcement of the Kansas stock and food inspection law. The injunction was asked for by Marion W. Savage, of the International Stock Food Company of Minnesota, who in his petition alleged that the new law, which went into effect July 1, is unconstitutional because it interferes with the interstate commerce regulations, deprives owners of their property without due process of law, and discriminates against non-residents.

HOG CENSUS AND VALUES.

Government statistics show that on January 1, 1907, there were in the United States 54,794,439 head of swine, which, at an average of \$7.62 each, reached a total valuation of \$417,791,321. The figures for the eight leading hog-producing states are as follows:

	Head.	Av. Val.	Total Val.
Iowa	8,584,500	\$9.50	\$81,552,750
Illinois	4,449,705	8.40	37,377,522
Nebraska ..	4,080,600	8.70	35,496,000
Missouri ..	3,454,950	7.10	24,530,145
Indiana ...	2,924,879	8.00	23,399,032
Texas	2,860,879	5.60	16,020,922
Kansas	2,561,200	8.20	21,001,840
Ohio	2,436,797	8.25	20,103,575

GOVERNMENT RULE ON MEAT LABELS.

Inquiries have been received by The National Provisioner from several sources concerning trade labels on meat products under the Federal meat inspection law. Lithographers have informed users of labels that after October 1, 1907, labels must be changed to include the name of the product along with the inspection legend, the regular trade label and the other requirements.

Government regulations on meat labels were issued nearly a year ago, and have been in force since, except that those having stocks of old labels on hand were given permission to use them until October 1, 1907, provided a sticker was added bearing the new inspection legend provided by the new law. It was presumed that by October 1 the old stocks of labels would be exhausted, and that after that time the use of the separate sticker would not be necessary. New labels would be printed complying with the new regulations, all matter appearing on one label, as is required.

The regulations require the label to contain the true name of the product; the true name of the manufacturer (if given); the true name of the place of manufacture (if given), and the inspection legend "U. S. Inspected and Passed under the act of June 30, 1906," with the establishment number in plain characters of uniform size, separately and prominently displayed, but on the same label. Therefore, after old labels are exhausted, the true name of the product must appear on the same label with the inspection legend and establishment number. The use of the name of manufacturer or place of manufacture is not required, but if given must be the true name.

There is this exception, however, to the rule requiring all matter to be on one label. It reads as follows:

"In the case of meats contained in cartons, or in wrappers of paper, cloth or other similar substance, the inspection legend and establishment number may be embodied in a sticker or seal of proportionate size, prominently displayed with the trade label, but not necessarily a part of the trade label, such stickers or seals to be approved by the Department of Agriculture."

The meat inspection law does not require boxes or barrels, except such as contain lard, to be stencilled or labelled, as these will be marked with an inspection stamp by the government inspector himself.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions at five principal centers on July 31 show slightly reduced stocks over a month ago, but considerably greater than a year ago at the same time. The figures at the close of the month, compared to those of a month previous, and those at the end of July last year, are summarized as follows:

Pork, Bbls.			
July 31,	June 30,	July 31,	
Chicago	64,588	72,573	56,190
Kansas City	4,136	4,845	2,497
Omaha	2,744	2,009	1,090
St. Joseph	1,306	1,382	1,048
Milwaukee	6,008	7,207	3,480
Total	79,182	88,106	64,305
Lard, Tons.			
Chicago	146,068	144,138	118,430
Kansas City	19,267	24,607	15,605
Omaha	5,841	7,023	4,014
St. Joseph	8,655	7,875	6,190
Milwaukee	8,631	7,980	1,219
Total	188,492	191,623	145,464
Cut Meats, Lbs.			
Chicago	140,715,976	142,235,138	101,719,023
Kansas City	68,157,000	77,422,200	56,049,600
Omaha	54,331,300	52,881,283	39,421,186
St. Joseph	46,531,223	46,582,228	38,397,473
Milwaukee	25,358,239	24,060,586	24,531,597
Total	335,094,398	343,190,435	260,123,881

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.			
July 31,	July 31,		
M. Pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '06, bbls.	23,475	22,501	
M. Pork, made Oct. 1, '05, to Oct. 1, '06...	.....	169	
Other kinds of Barreled Pork, bbls...	41,513	33,430	
*P. S. Lard, made since Oct. 1, 1906.....	113,330	92,468	
Other kinds of Lard...	32,768	25,902	
Short Rib Middles, made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs.	25,895,261	21,698,468	
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	1,052,674	317,242	
Extra Short Clear Middles, made since Oct. 1, '06, lbs....	4,223,631	2,616,978	
Extra Short Rib Middles...	9,382,300	10,876,867	
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	76,322	102,280	
Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs...	527,488	445,374	
Sweet Pickled Shoulders, lbs...	1,691,231	1,268,814	
Sweet Pickled Hams, lbs...	33,341,986	20,670,594	
Dry Salted Bellies, lbs...	22,835,799	10,653,272	
Sweet Pickled Bellies, lbs...	6,734,473	7,659,017	
Sweet Pickled Calif. or Picnic Hams, lbs...	10,323,615	9,031,662	
Sweet Pickled Boston Shoulders, lbs...	.....	.....
Sweet Pickled Skinned Hams, lbs...	11,481,991	6,603,236	
Other Cuts of Meats, lbs...	13,149,205	9,685,221	
Total Cut Meats, lbs.	140,715,976	101,719,025	

*In storage tanks and tierces.

Movement of Product.

Received.			
July, 1907.	July, 1906.		
Pork, bbls.....	100	791	
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	9,254,379	6,596,793	
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	19,615,188	14,188,096	
Live Hogs, No.....	653,850	623,874	
Dressed Hogs, No.....	.....	.....
Shipped.			
July, 1907.	July, 1906.		
Pork, bbls.....	10,068	12,890	
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	33,549,486	30,227,926	
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	62,702,856	60,922,849	
Live Hogs, No.....	92,490	149,723	
Dressed Hogs, No.....	4,588	3,593	
Average weight of hogs received July, 240 lbs.; July, 1906, 231 lbs.; July, 1905, 228 lbs.			

Kansas City.

	July 31, 1907.	July 31, 1906.
Mess Pork, bbls.....	177	512
Other kinds Pork, bbls.	3,959	1,985
P. S. Lard, contract, tcs.	8,239	10,551
Other kinds lard, tcs...	11,028	4,854
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	6,787,400	10,312,100
Ex. S. Rib Middles, lbs.	3,937,800	3,929,600
Short C. Middles, lbs...	1,163,900	781,300
Ex. S. C. Middles, lbs..	4,975,300	4,157,700
Long C. Middles, lbs...	448,800	233,100
Dry Salted Shoulders.	3,348,000	1,859,800
D. S. Bellies, lbs...	6,541,400	3,342,300
S. P. Shoulders, lbs...	1,072,600	687,000
S. P. Hams, lbs...	17,140,700	13,541,600
S. P. Bellies, lbs...	4,496,600	4,257,100
S. P. Cal. Ham, lbs...	4,896,600	3,715,100
S. P. Skin'd Hams, lbs.	4,504,300	3,109,800
Other Cut Meats, lbs...	8,844,200	6,123,100

Total Cut Meats, lbs. 68,157,600 56,049,600

Live Hogs.

	July 31, 1907.	July, 1906.
Received	259,424	207,012
Shipped	9,136	13,441
Driven out	246,363	191,292
Average weight	209	204

Omaha.

	July 31, 1907.	July 31, 1906.
Mess Pork, bbls.....	404	102
Other kinds bbld. Pork	2,340	988
P. S. Lard, cont'd tcs.	4,564	2,392
Other kinds Lard, tcs.	1,277	1,623
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	5,727,302	4,443,017
Short C. Middles, lbs..	1,231,600	854,028
Ex. S. C. Middles, lbs.	6,405,200	4,203,786
Ex. S. R. Middles, lbs.	3,847,300	5,850,482
Long C. Middles, lbs...	101,209	168,000
Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs.	1,861,500	822,800
S. P. Shoulders, lbs...	1,423,200	836,800
S. P. Hams, lbs...	11,717,000	8,886,921
D. S. Bellies, lbs...	5,570,020	1,509,921
S. P. Bellies, lbs...	2,694,200	3,573,303
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lbs...	2,742,813	1,978,878
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs...	6,922,000	3,248,450
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	5,088,016	2,959,800

Total Cut Meats, lbs. 54,331,360 30,426,186

Live Hogs.

	July, 1907.	July, 1906.
Received	259,457	207,300
Shipped	13,478	35,770
Driven out	245,979	171,530
Average weight	254	233

(Concluded on page 44.)

JULY SLAUGHTER FIGURES.

Official reports of movements of livestock and slaughters at seven principal centers for the month of June, 1907, show a generally increased movement as compared to the same month last year. More cattle, calves, hogs and sheep were slaughtered at these points than in July, 1906, by many thousands. Though consumption at Chicago and Omaha was less, at other points it was greater. For the seven months of the year to date follows, compared to the 1906 totals.

For the month:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	150,658	34,421	518,778	283,413
Kansas City	114,416	24,992	246,363	66,542
St. Louis	76,834	*	126,136	68,642
Omaha	51,551	*	245,979	54,690
Sioux City	10,573	411	110,160	2,274
St. Joseph	44,923	6,840	108,588	29,082
Denver	5,292	927	19,079	7,099
Total	463,247	67,591	1,435,074	511,742
Same mth. '06	452,407	60,707	1,144,987	509,970

*Calves not separately reported.

For the seven months of the year to date:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,031,789	271,065	3,542,964	1,784,244
Kansas City	709,683	75,484	1,892,377	704,075
St. Louis	399,288	*	921,180	286,824
Omaha	460,184	*	1,535,625	632,350
St. Joseph	248,772	23,637	1,249,586	425,300
Sioux City	102,753	1,963	746,135	18,733
Denver	37,773	4,965	144,978	49,058
Total	2,990,244	378,514	10,033,854	3,901,586
Same per. '06	2,846,333	326,903	9,176,780	3,987,847

*Calves not separately reported.

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907	262,530	38,503	611,298	331,314
July, 1906	263,066	34,934	584,914	334,623
Jan.-July, 1907	1,826,999	281,700	4,494,527	2,197,612
Jan.-July, 1906	1,036,538	231,153	3,279,415	1,930,102
Average weight of hogs: July, 1907, 240 lbs.; July, 1906, 228 lbs.; Jan.-July, 1907, 230 lbs.; Jan.-July, 1906, 222 lbs.				

(Concluded on page 35.)

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to The N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on August 1st, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1907. Aug. 1.	1907. July 1.	1906. Aug. 1.	1905. Aug. 1.	1904. Aug. 1.	1903.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	24,500	22,000	26,500	28,000	34,000	26,000
Other British Ports.....	23,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	16,000	8,500
Hamburg	19,000	18,000	19,000	30,000	27,000	14,000
Bremen	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,500
Berlin	6,000	6,000	2,000	3,000	1,500	1,500
Baltic Ports	15,000	15,000	13,500	22,000	14,000	12,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	4,000	3,500	3,000	1,500	3,000	1,000
Antwerp	3,500	3,000	3,000	8,000	3,000	1,000
French Ports	2,300	1,400	1,000	750	1,500	900
Italian and Spanish Ports.....	500	500	500	1,000	1,000	500
Total in Europe	90,800					

MEAT EXPORT FIGURES SHOW LOSS.

Official figures of the exports of meat products for the fiscal year ending with June, 1907, have just been completed by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The preliminary figures were printed in the July 23 issue of The National Provisioner, but did not include all shipments or all products. The final figures show an export loss in meat products for the last twelve months of about six and a half million dollars. The totals for the year ending with June, 1907, were \$195,759,282, compared to \$202,236,842 for the twelve months ending with June, 1906.

The heaviest comparative loss was, of course, in canned meats, as the past twelve months covered the period in which the attacks of a year ago on our meat industry had their greatest effect. The export trade in canned meats dropped off 80 per cent, nearly six million dollars less of canned beef and pork having been exported than in the previous year. Bacon exports were nine million dollars less in the previous year, lard three millions less, cured beef a million less, with smaller losses in fresh pork and oleo oil and oleomargarine.

The gains over the previous year were in hams, three and a half millions; salted and pickled pork, three and a half millions; fresh beef, two millions; tallow, two and a half millions; lard compounds, two millions; and smaller gains in sausage meats, casings and mutton.

Exports of meat animals for the twelve months were about eight million dollars less in value than a year ago. By-products and allied products of the meat industry generally made an increased export showing, except in the case of butter and of hides, where there was a heavy falling off.

The figures for the year, compared to previous years, are shown at a glance in the following table, which includes meat products, meat animals and allied products:

Meat Products.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Canned beef	1,615,808	6,430,446	6,588,958
Fresh beef	26,367,287	24,510,038	22,135,365
Salt or pick. beef	3,740,212	4,697,742	3,095,304
Other cured beef	107,950	22,063	14,057
Tallow	7,182,688	4,791,025	3,022,173
Bacon	26,470,072	35,845,793	25,428,961
Hams	23,658,207	20,075,511	21,562,204
Canned pork	287,490	1,215,857	993,394
Fresh pork	1,143,886	1,291,412	1,291,794
Salt or pick. pork	15,167,058	11,681,634	9,412,034
Lard	57,497,980	60,132,091	47,243,181
Lard compounds	6,168,910	4,154,183	3,613,235
Mutton	83,874	51,163	52,503
Oleo oil	16,819,935	17,455,976	11,485,145
Oleomargarine	520,406	1,033,256	711,038
Poultry and game	1,080,618	1,397,004	897,425
Sausage & s. meats	923,877	881,686	671,241
Sausage casings	3,422,271	2,572,479	2,646,868
Total meat products	\$195,759,282	\$202,236,842	\$165,100,932

Meat Animals.

Cattle	\$34,577,302	\$42,081,170	\$40,598,048
Hogs	306,440	630,998	416,602
Sheep	750,242	804,000	1,687,321
Total meat animals	\$35,637,074	\$43,516,258	\$42,702,601

By-Products and Allied Products.

Bones, hoofs, horns, etc.	\$172,208	\$212,516	\$181,203
Eggs	1,342,789	1,058,649	543,586
Feathers	316,306	263,577	230,256
Butter	2,429,489	4,922,913	1,648,281
Fertilizers (except crude phosphates)	1,230,102	766,982	734,612
Glue	331,998	298,796	279,534
Grease and soap stock	5,473,623	4,138,333	3,710,007
Hides and skins	1,760,032	1,223,235	1,051,641
Lard oil	144,063	150,474	154,400
Soap (except toilet and fancy)	2,061,218	1,608,286	1,781,303

DEATH OF ALEXANDER W. WINTER.

Alexander W. Winter, superintendent of the packinghouse machinery and equipment department of the Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, died at his home in St. Louis on Saturday afternoon, August 3. Though Mr. Winter had been in ill health for some time, he was supposed to be on the road to recovery, and his sudden taking off was a surprise and a shock to his friends in the packinghouse business all over the country. For some months past he had been suffering from a complication of diseases but had lately improved to such an extent that it was expected he would shortly resume his business activities. His death occurred on Saturday practically without warning, and was due to heart failure.

Mr. Winter was one of the recognized lard and oil experts of the country. His grandfather and father before him were oil chemists, and he was brought up in the atmosphere of the oil laboratory, and at an early age developed marked talent in that line. It is said that before he attained his majority he had discovered at least one process which worked a revolution in lard refining. Another process said to be even more important in its economical aspects is said to have been perfected by him in recent years, and is believed to have been left to his heirs, as he had declined all offers for the sale of the rights to it previous to his death.



THE LATE ALEX. W. WINTER.

Mr. Winter was a prolific and able writer on trade subjects and was the author of a "Packers' and Refiners' Encyclopedia" and other books of reference for packers, butchers, oil refiners, etc. Though lard and oil refining was his specialty, he was a general packinghouse expert, and his success in planning and equipping plants was such that the Brecht Company placed him in charge of its packinghouse machinery and equipment department. He had travelled all over the United States, Canada and Mexico equipping plants and new departments for packers and refiners and met with great success everywhere. He was generally regarded as an authority in most lines of packinghouse equipment and operation.

The funeral took place at the family home in St. Louis on Monday afternoon. Besides his immediate family Mr. Winter leaves a

brother, Joseph Winter, who is superintendent of the plant of the Henry Muhs Packing Company, Passaic, N. J.

ARMOUR PLANT MANAGER DEAD.

John N. Duke, superintendent of the Armour packing plant at Sioux City, Ia., died last Wednesday at his home in Sioux City. Mr. Duke was well-known in Western packinghouse circles. He was with Manager Howe at the Omaha plant until 1903, and upon the death of Superintendent C. W. Lennon at Sioux City he was put in charge of the Armour plant there and had been in that position ever since. He leaves a wife and four children.

PITTSBURG MEAT CONCERN ELECT.

The stockholders of the Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company held their annual meeting last week and elected the following officers: President, Samuel W. Allerton; vice-president, Simon O'Donnell; secretary and treasurer, John F. Hawley; general manager, W. D. Craven; directors, Samuel W. Allerton, J. D. Callery and Simon O'Donnell.

The following officers of the Duquesne Storage Company were elected: President, Simon O'Donnell; vice-president, William D. Craven; secretary and treasurer, John F. Hawley; directors, Simon O'Donnell, William D. Craven and John F. Hawley.

The Pittsburg Union Stock Yards Company elected the following officers: President, Samuel W. Allerton; vice-president, W. M. White; treasurer and general manager, Simon O'Donnell; directors, Samuel W. Allerton, W. M. White, J. D. Callery, Simon O'Donnell, Robert H. Allerton.

J. D. Callery had been president of the Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company since the death of his brother, William V. Callery, some time ago, but he had too much other business to attend to to continue in that capacity.

AMERICAN MEATS IN NICARAGUA.

According to Consul F. M. Ryder, of San Juan del Norte, the products of American packing houses are consumed to a large extent in that part of Nicaragua, especially canned goods. The consumption of salted meats is limited in the towns, but these constitute a large part of the provisions in the mining and lumber camps, and are bought in the United States by the purchasing agents of the several concerns located in Bluefields. Canned meats, put up in 1-pound tins, are most in demand, such as roast and corned beef, potted ham and beef, Vienna sausage, and soups. The retail price of these will average about 25 cents gold a pound.

On March 1 the duty on salted meats was increased 100 per cent., and as the duties are assessed upon the gross weight, this includes the packing cases, which should be constructed as lightly as possible. This, however, does not apply to goods shipped to San Juan del Norte, where a duty of 20 per cent. gold ad valorem is paid on invoice price.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Cincinnati Soap Company has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

The Stevens Meat Company, Chewelah, Wash., will erect a new cold storage plant.

It is reported that Swift & Company will establish a branch fertilizer factory at Chester, S. C.

B. M. Maltz has incorporated at Trenton, N. J., the Freehold Poultry Company, with a capital of \$25,000.

S. G. Ashby and R. M. Thorp are negotiating for the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill at Eldorado, O. T.

The new \$20,000 plant of the Southern Reduction Company at Little Rock, Ark., has been put in operation.

The plant of the Monarch Leather Company at Chicago, Ill., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$75,000 on Aug. 7.

The Aylmers pork packing factory at St. Thomas, Ont., was damaged to the extent of \$15,000 by fire on Aug. 2.

F. L. Gaeris of Brockton, Mass., has received a permit for the erection of a sausage factory on North Montello street.

The Walter, O. T., Mill Company, lately incorporated with \$75,000 capital stock, is arranging details for the erection of their plant.

The Fort Motte oil mill, at Fort Motte, S. C., is preparing to install new machinery, which will increase its output to double the present capacity.

Messrs. Brown and Plunkett, of New Orleans, are at Eunice, La., negotiating for the establishment of a \$75,000 cottonseed oil mill at that place.

It is reported that Swift & Company are about to start a model dairy farm in connection with their creamery business near Hutchinson, Kansas.

The Cudahy Packing Company's branch at Memphis, Tenn., was damaged to the extent

of \$12,000 in the fire which swept the wholesale grocery district on Aug. 3.

Schnackenberg & Schroder, Brooklyn, have been incorporated with \$2,000 capital, to deal in provisions. The directors are P. Schroder, C. H. Schnackenberg and H. Gerken.

The Ziemsen Butchers' Supply Company, Archer avenue and Bonfield street, Chicago, has recently been incorporated by Messrs. H. H. Ziemsen, L. Grunow and S. Strauss.

Petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Henry R. East, wholesale dealer in meats and provisions, of Rochester, N. Y. Liabilities are given as \$70,629.93 and assets as \$116,956.22.

The excavation for the foundation of the new \$12,000 branch house and cold storage plant of Swift & Company at New Orleans, La., has been completed and the foundation started.

The Memphis Cotton Oil Company, of Memphis, Tenn., are planning to rebuild their plant, which was destroyed by fire recently. About \$100,000 will be expended on the new structure.

Miller & Lux, who have extensive abattoirs in Butchertown, San Francisco, are erecting new slaughterhouses and will install an extensive refrigerating plant in connection therewith.

The Pamlico Chemical Company of Washington, N. C., has been incorporated with J. F. Cowell, president and Richard Brogaw secretary. The company will manufacture fertilizers.

The Hopkinson Leather Company of Woburn, Mass., has bought out the patent leather finishing business formerly conducted by the Harrison company. It is announced that the capacity will be tripled.

The fertilizer plant of the J. E. Tygert's Son Company, on Cooper Creek and Pine street, Camden, N. J., has been damaged to

the extent of \$7,000 by a fire caused by spontaneous combustion.

The Eunice Cotton Oil Company of Eunice, La., has been organized with a capital stock of \$65,000 by Charles W. Drown, Gus Fuselier, Mayo Miller, Julius J. Stagg and others to build a cotton oil mill.

Application for a charter has been filed by the Sylvester Oil and Fertilizer Company, of Sylvester, Ga. C. W. Hillhouse, J. R. Hill and A. H. Pruson are named as incorporators. The capital stock is \$25,000.

The Imperial Leather Company of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated to manufacture leather goods, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are Charles Brock Jones, Moses Cohn and Oscar Cohn.

The Monn Product Company, of Worcester, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, to render waste products. The incorporators are Menno W. Boerma, president, and Edmund Cummings, treasurer.

The firm of Quigley and Gay, Newark, N. J., has been incorporated for the manufacture of leather, etc., with a capital of \$124,000. The incorporators are W. D. Quigley, H. H. Gay and R. T. Appleby of Newark.

The Klean-It-Kleaner Co., manufacturers of soap and toilet preparations, have been incorporated at Camden, N. J., with \$50,000 capital. The incorporators are F. R. Hansell, G. H. B. Martin and J. A. MacPeak, of Camden.

The Maxton Oil and Fertilizer Company, Maxton, N. C., incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, has elected the following officers: J. W. Carter, president; T. O. Evans, vice-president, and H. Hiscox, secretary-treasurer.

Pending decision as to what is to be done with the plant of the Toledo Reduction and Fertilizer Company at Toledo, O., Judge Kumler has ordered Receiver T. R. Cooke to place \$30,000 worth of insurance on the plant for thirty days.

The Kennedy Leather Company, of No. 800 Broad street, Newark, N. J., have incorporated

GUARANTEED LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE ICE AND REFRIGERATING TRADE.

COLD STORAGE
ICE TRADE JOURNAL

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as manufacturers and preparers of leather goods, with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are J. Edward Smith, E. E. Frank, Jr., and L. B. Miller, all of Newark.

General Charles F. Manderson, ex-United States senator from Nebraska, has been elected by the Union Stock Yards Company, of Omaha, to the office of president of the company. General Manderson will fill out the unexpired term of the late W. A. Paxton.

The plant of the Armour Fertilizer Company at Jacksonville, Fla., was destroyed by fire on Aug. 4. The fire was started by a stroke of lightning. The building was valued at \$80,000 and the stock damaged to the extent of \$25,000. The loss was covered by insurance.

The fourth floor of the smokehouse at the Hammond packing plant, St. Joseph, Mo., gave way on Aug. 3, and 800,000 pounds of dry salt meat crashed through the building to the first floor. No one was injured, but the three floors were wrecked. Repairs were begun at once.

The proposed abattoir for the use of Galveston, Tex., butchers has received some setback owing to the inability of the management to secure architects familiar with the construction of modern abattoirs. E. W. Genendler, treasurer of the John Finnegan Company, Houston, Tex., has charge of the letting of contracts.

The Western Meat Company is erecting a larger cold storage warehouse on the site of its old plant at Sixth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, which was destroyed by the great fire. There will be one large fresh meat room, two pickle rooms and two large freezers. There will also be a 50-ton refrigerating plant, electrically driven.

The Tomahawk, Wis., plant of the United States Leather Company was totally destroyed by fire on Aug. 2. The damage to buildings, stock and machinery will bring the loss close to \$1,000,000. The bark yards, containing tan bark valued at \$125,000, was saved. This plant is said to be the largest sole leather tannery of the company and the stock of skins on hand was unusually large for this season of the year. It is said that the stock was fully insured.

ADDITIONAL REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Freeport, Ill.—Franz Brothers' ice plant has been severely damaged by fire.

Wichita, Kans.—The Arctic Ice and Refrigerating Company are to establish a plant here.

Mexia, Tex.—J. E. Kelly expects to commence work shortly on a new, \$25,000 ice plant.

Santa Cruz, Calif.—F. R. Walti and others have put in a 10-ton ice manufacturing plant at this place.

Arcadia, La.—The Arcadia Progressive League are interested in plans for a proposed ice plant here.

Chevelah, Wash.—The Stevens County Meat Company is preparing to erect a new cold storage plant.

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Mathie Brewing Company has installed an ice-making plant of 140 tons capacity.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—A. K. McInnis and

others are forming a company to establish a 50-ton ice plant here.

Nampa, Idaho.—The Freight Transfer and Cold Storage Company's plant was burned on the morning of June 27.

Ensley, Ala.—The Commercial Club are planning to build an ice plant here. Mr. H. S. Meade is president.

Ocean Park, Calif.—Captain D. Donohue, proprietor of the Angler Fish Depot, has put in a 10-ton ice-making plant.

Wickenburg, Ariz.—The Wickenburg Ice Company began operations on July 20. Curry & Widmyer are the managers.

Louisville, Ky.—The new factory of the Enterprise Artificial Ice Company, on Division street, has been put in operation.

Toluca, Mex.—La Nacional Casa Empacadora, Barenque & Castillo, proprietors, is putting in a 30-ton refrigerating plant.

Darlington, S. C.—The Carolina Ice and Packing Company will increase its stock from \$20,000 to \$50,000 and enlarge its plant.

Raymond, Wash.—The Raymond Transfer Company is now driving piles for the foundation for its proposed cold storage house at this place.

Chico, Calif.—The new ice-making plant of the Chico Ice & Cold Storage Company began operations last week. It has a capacity of 15 tons daily.

Roswell, N. M.—The old Diamond ice plant, which was recently sold by the receiver to A. W. Davidson, has been resold to Nathan Jaffa, of Roswell.

North Yakima, Wash.—The Yakima Ice & Cold Storage Company has a car cooling plant under construction and will have it ready for use early in August.

Fort Valley, Ga.—Half of the Armour Packing Company's large ice storage warehouse collapsed on July 23. The damage amounts to several thousand dollars.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The North Fort Worth Ice and Cold Storage Company are to double the present capacity of their plant. The plant can then manufacture 100 tons per day.

Douglas, Ariz.—The Crystal Ice Company, which is preparing to put in an ice plant here, has decided to put in a twenty-ton plant instead of a fifteen-ton plant, as was at first intended.

Tacoma, Wash.—Miller Bros., commission dealers, have bought two lots on D. street, between South Thirteenth and Fifteenth, on which they will build a large cold storage warehouse.

Pasadena, Calif.—The Pasadena Ice Company, which has just completed the installation of a 90-ton plant, is now moving its old plant, which has a capacity of 45 tons, to Monrovia, Calif.

Rhyolite, Nev.—R. R. Whittemore has bought the Gold Center ice factory and has overhauled the machinery preparatory to putting it in operation again. The capacity of the plant is 10 tons.

Yuma, Ariz.—The new fruit icing plant of the Armour Packing Company will be completed and ready for operation by September 1. Its output will be chiefly used in the icing of melon trains.

Seattle, Wash.—The San Juan Fishing and Packing Company has completed its large ice and cold storage plant in this city at a cost of \$130,000. The plant has a capacity of 65 tons of ice per day.

Bridgeport, Penn.—The Stark Tuscarawas Brewing Company of Canton, W. Va., are constructing a cold storage room on the Pennsylvania railroad's property north of Bennett street, Kirkwood, in Bridgeport.

Yuma, Ariz.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is installing an eighty-five ton ice plant for the refrigeration of fruit cars for overland shipment. The Fred. W. Wolf Co., of Chicago, is installing the plant.

Long Beach, Calif.—W. P. Stevens has contracted with the Long Beach Hotel Company to install all ice machinery, cold storage boxes, etc., required for the company's new five-story hotel building at this place.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. N. Oliver, owner of the building of the Memphis Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, which was destroyed by fire recently, announces that the new structure when completed will be at least one-third larger than the burned building.

San Francisco, Calif.—The new Southern Pacific Railroad hospital, which is to be erected soon, will be equipped with a refrigerating plant of sufficient capacity to cool a number of rooms for the storage of food supplies, etc. The buildings will be constructed of reinforced concrete and brick.

Redding, Calif.—The ice, cold storage and bottling plant owned by Zeis Bros., which was destroyed by the recent disastrous fire on July 28, was worth about \$35,000 and was insured for \$10,000. The plant which was known as the Redding Ice Works, is to be rebuilt on a larger scale. The new brick ice plant will be double the size of the old one, covering a site 140 x 150 feet.

San Francisco, Calif.—The Cyclops Iron Works has the contract for an 8-ton motor-driven refrigerating machine for H. Figur & Co.'s new slaughter house at Stock Yards Station in Contra Costa County, Calif. There will be one chill room and one cold storage room. This company has completed the erection of an additional ice-making machine for the Chico Ice & Cold Storage Company, and a similar plant for the Marysville Ice & Cold Storage Company.

PROPOSAL.

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., August 5, 1907. Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Stores in this city during the month of September, 1907, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department; Office of the Commissary General, Washington, February 12, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Friday, August 16, 1907, and then opened. Where the quantities required are not specified such quantities as may be called for by this office from September 1st to September 30, 1907, inclusive, are meant. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened August 16, 1907," and addressed to D. L. Brainard, Lieut. Col., D. C. G., U. S. Army.

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Broiled Bacon Shirred Eggs
Potato Cakes
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New York and
Chicago**

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

**Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.**

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
DR. J. H. SENNER, President and Editor.
HUBERT GILLIS, Vice President.
JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.
HERBERT A. HEYN, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beckman.

GEORGE L. McCARTHY, Business Manager.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Managing Editor.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 842.

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AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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OUR CANNED MEAT TRADE

Complete official figures of our meat exports for the twelve months ending with June, the government's fiscal year, show that our exports of canned meats of all kinds during that period amounted in value to \$2,648,515, compared to \$9,239,800 in the previous twelve months. This last fiscal year coincides with the period during which the attacks made both at home and abroad on our meat trade had their chief effect, therefore it is timely to compare the results for this period and the twelve months previous.

Press agents of prosperity at Washington, doubtless inspired by an administration desire

to make up as far as possible for the immense harm done to our meat industry by Executive sanction of the "yellow" crusade of a year ago, have on several occasions called attention to our "rapidly recovering trade" in canned meats abroad. The volume of shipments in all meat products fluctuates from month to month during the year, according to conditions and seasons. Whether our canned meat trade had recovered from the slanders with which it was assailed may be judged from official figures, which show that during the past six months, while the government has been doing its best to boom what it so industriously "knocked" a year ago, our canned beef exports have amounted to 8,030,183 lbs., compared to 27,890,095 lbs. for the same period of the previous year.

A study of the export tables shows that the greater portion of this immense loss has been in trade with English-speaking countries, where false tales of our American packing-houses, bearing the all-convincing O. K. of our Chief Executive, would naturally be supposed to have the greatest effect. These figures show the following comparisons for the past twelve months and the year immediately preceding, in exports of canned beef:

	1907,	1906,
	pounds.	pounds.
United Kingdom.....	7,188,584	44,335,871
British Africa.....	832,241	5,354,702
British North America..	108,663	519,875
Belgium	317,732	1,465,671
Other Europe	277,981	1,947,949

The loss to our meat trade in canned meat exports alone during the past year has been over six and a half million dollars. A section of the daily press still manifests a fondness for reference to the "six million dollar lesson" which was taught our packing-house industry by Mr. Roosevelt's "expert" sociologizers and this same "yellow" section of the press.

That such talk is still believed, even in high places, is indicated by recent London dispatches telling of a speech made in the House of Commons by John Burns, a British cabinet member, in support of a pending food inspection measure. Mr. Burns is quoted as saying that "he had received a report that a German consul said the American meat packers had informed his government they were willing to consent to the inspection of any meat provided whatever goods the German officials rejected should be returned to the packers, as they could be sold in the United Kingdom."

The very language used by the distinguished statesman indicates the circumlocutory character of his "information." When a cabinet minister will swallow such rot as this, what can be expected of the rank and file of foreign consumers? It is to be feared that, in spite of the good will of the Washington

press agents, our canned meat export trade will be a long time recovering from the assault of a year ago.

SAVED FROM JAIL

The Attorney General of the State of Texas should be given a vote of thanks by the meat trade of that state in convention assembled. He has saved pretty nearly every mother's son of them from jail. It is true that a few are still in imminent danger of being put behind the bars, but the vast majority may once more breathe freely. They will not be liable, under his ruling, to prosecution for selling meat which may have come from a plant of one of the big packers.

The Texas legislature recently passed an anti-trust law which could give cards and spades to any previous corporation statute and then beat it hands down. It provides that any dealer, wholesale or retail, selling trust-made goods in the state of Texas, is guilty and subject to fine and imprisonment. And ignorance is no excuse. Under the literal interpretation of this statute any butcher or provision dealer in the state caught selling meat or provisions bought of any of the big packers might be put in jail—for in Texas the "beef trust" is no myth in the minds of the state officials, and every big packer belongs to it, they verily believe.

So Texas butchers were in imminent danger of spending the fall and winter in jail, until Attorney General Davidson came to the rescue with his opinion that "the law will be applied only to the agents and representatives of trusts operating in Texas, and not to merchants or dealers who buy their goods in the open market. Under this construction of the law only the unfortunate agents of the "beef trust," whatever that may be, are likely to "get pinched."

THE PRICE OF BEEF

The public has heard a great deal from the daily press concerning high meat prices during the present summer, as it does every year about this time. The information has been given and accepted as gospel truth. Just how well qualified the average daily newspaper writer is to discuss such topics was indicated last week, when the market reporter for the most conservative and presumably the most reliable New York daily called on a local wholesaler to get beef figures. No. 1 ribs were quoted to him at 12½ cents. "Why," said he, "that's strange. I have to pay 30 cents a pound to my butcher for rib roast." "See here," replied the wholesaler, "you talk about the 'beef trust' dictating the prices. Our price for ribs is 12½ cents, and we'll sell you a carload if you want them!"

And the newspaper man went home to figure out the proposition!

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

DRESSING VEAL.

Veal for quick consumption, as in the case of a small butcher shop, should be dressed in a manner similar to beef, except that more of the work should be done with the body hung up. The calf should be skinned while warm and the entrails removed, the pelvis and sternum being split as for beef. The calf should be over six weeks old. The fat in the carcass should be abundant, white and brittle.

YIELDS 40 PER CENT. MORE OIL.

Dr. Jurgensen of Prague has shown that fresh olive seeds yield 40 per cent. more oil to tetrachloride of carbon than to bisulphide of carbon, the cost of the process, independent of that of the solvent, being the same. It is found, moreover, that there is much less loss of tetrachloride than of bisulphide in the subsequent recovery of the solvent. This is of special interest to cottonseed oil millers who are looking for a way to increase yield of oil, especially from residues, and who have as yet taken up the tetrachloride of carbon process only experimentally.

BUTTER OR LARD SUBSTITUTE.

The preparation of a butter or lard substitute, according to a process claimed under a French patent, is as follows: One hundred pounds of fat or oil are melted and mixed thoroughly with 60 pounds of water, 13 ounces of calcium carbonate, and 20 ounces of sodium bicarbonate. The mass is then heated to a temperature of about 80 deg. C., and allowed to cool for 48 hours. If it be desired to make a cream substitute, a small quantity of milk and sugar are added. The above mentioned quantities may be varied according to the nature of the fat or oil employed.

WATERPROOFING LEATHER.

A process for waterproofing leather is given as follows: One part of caoutchouc is dissolved in 16 ounces of benzol, 10 parts of linseed oil being added. The solution is applied to the leather on both sides, the solvent being afterwards evaporated. The linseed oil may be replaced by more solid fats, such as beeswax, paraffin wax, etc., a little resin being also added if necessary. Sole and other thick leathers may be treated in a vacuum to facilitate impregnation. The treatment is claimed to strengthen and improve cheap leather in particular, owing to the increased flexibility imparted.

CHEMICAL TESTS IN VALUING GLUE.

As far as placing a commercial valuation upon glue or gelatin is concerned, special chemical tests are practically useless. The

total nitrogen figure, by whatever method it is determined, contains a large number of other complex nitrogenous bodies besides gelatin. In the precipitation methods, by zinc sulphate or other salts, besides gelatin there are precipitated gelatose, chondrin and albumoses, which have entirely different value to gelatin, and yet are calculated as of equal value. Until it is possible to separate quantitatively the different forms of hydrolyzed collagen and other bodies, chemical tests will not be of much value to either manufacturer or user, as they give no indications of the actual adhesiveness.

DETECTION OF PARAFFIN IN LARD.

The unsaponifiable matter from 100 grams of lard is mixed in a test glass with 5 c. c. of strong sulphuric acid, and then the glass, with tied-on stopper, is heated for one hour at 105 deg. C. in a bath of 40 parts of glycerol and 60 parts of water with occasional shaking during the last half hour. After cooling, the contents are shaken vigorously three times for one minute each time, with 10 c. c. of petroleum ether. The united extracts are washed three times with 10 c. c. of water, filtered through a dry filter, evaporated, and the paraffin dried at 100 deg. C., and weighed. Pure lard yields 0 to 0.003 grm. of resinous matter. If only very small quantities of paraffin are present, it is advisable to repeat the process with the residue, but using only 1 c. c. of sulphuric acid and heating for only half an hour.

NEW PACKINGHOUSE BY-PRODUCT.

In connection with the increased activity along the lines of utilizing by-products, it may be interesting to note that leucine, an amino acid derived from meat extracts, horns, etc., is coming into prominence as an auxiliary agent in the production of fusel oil by fermentation processes. A French patent recently issued to Enrich claims the production of large quantities of fusel oil by fermenting saccharine liquids in the presence of leucine. In view of the increased demand for fusel oil by varnish and smokeless powder manufacturers for the production of amyacetate (used extensively in japsans and as a solvent for gun cotton), we may hope to see more general experimentation by packinghouse chemists tending toward the isolation of leucine. As leucine commands an extraordinarily high price, considering its derivation, this experimentation might not be unprofitable.

THE EXTRACTION OF SUPRARENALIN.

In a patent issued to Messrs. Manns and Koch, for the extraction of suprarenalin, the suprarenal glands are steeped in a slightly acid aqueous solution at a temperature below

the coagulating point of albumin. The solution is then heated to coagulate the albumin, etc., and the precipitate consisting of the latter is removed. The solution is next evaporated under reduced pressure to a syrupy consistency; this syrup is treated with alcohol, the precipitation formed is removed by filtration, and the filtrate again evaporated under reduced pressure to a syrup. The active principle is then precipitated from the syrup by the addition of an alkyl-amine, collected on a filter, washed with water and a volatile liquid and dried.

W. Straub has obtained a patent in Germany, relating to suprarenalin. According to the latter, the only known method of preparing stable solutions of the active principle of the suprarenal gland has been by the use of its hydrochloride in presence of free hydrochloric acid; it is now found that stable solutions can also be obtained by the use of aldehyde—or ketone—alkali bisulphite compounds, with or without the addition of cocaine.

PROGRESS IN NITROGEN INDUSTRY.

The notable progress which has recently been made in the development of commercially successful methods of fixing the free nitrogen of the air, and thus making it available for agriculture and other industrial purposes, should go far towards reassuring those who are disposed to view with alarm the rapid exhaustion of the world's principal known supply of combined nitrogen, namely, the nitrate deposits of Chile. The rapidly increasing demand, which has risen from less than 200,000 tons of nitrate in 1870 to over 1,500,000 tons in 1905, and the steadily diminishing supply, have stimulated unusual activity in efforts to apply the discoveries of science to the solution of the great industrial problem of finding a practical means of maintaining a cheap and reliable supply of fixed nitrogen. Further developments of the Frank and Caro calcium cyanamide process have fully justified the promise of the earlier trials, and factories have been built in Italy, Germany and elsewhere to test the process on an extensive commercial basis. The numerous experiments which have been made to test the fertilizing value of the so-called lime nitrogen (kalk stickstoff) prepared by this process indicate that when used with proper precaution and under certain restrictions the product has a fertilizing value in general but slightly inferior to that of nitrate of soda and somewhat superior to that of sulphate of ammonia. Improvements are constantly being made which increase the efficiency of the process and lessen the cost of the product, and which encourage the belief that where cheap water power is available this process can be made to yield a product capable of competing successfully with nitrate of soda in the markets of the world.

PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

OUR SPECIALTIES
WOODENWARE AND COOPERAGE
WAX AND PARCHMENT PAPER

TWINES AND CORDAGE ANHYDROUS AMMONIA BUNGS AND SKEWERS
BOX SHOOTS AND LUMBER ROCK AND EVAPORATED SALT

FRED K. HIGBIE CO.
(Members American Meat Packers' Association)

Railway Exchange,

Chicago, Ill.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BOSS HOG SCRAPER A SUCCESS.

The prediction of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company that their Boss Hog Scraper would meet with large favor by all packers who want a machine that is compact, practical, and durable, one that is reasonable in price and scrapes and cleans hogs thoroughly, has come true more rapidly than they anticipated.

Those who carefully examine the Boss Scraper as an entire machine, as well as in every detail, will find that the machine is carefully constructed not only with a view to strength, but for convenience as well. "They will also find that the arrangement of first scraping the hogs with the steel scrapers, then polishing them with the belt polishers, is the correct principle and does the work of scraping and polishing the hogs to perfection," say the manufacturers. The cylinder scraper arms and scrapers which do the heavy work are made of best steel. This insures long life to the scrapers. The belts are used only for polishing.

The H. H. Meyer Packing Company have just placed their order with the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company for a Boss Hog Scraper and Polisher to be installed in their plant as soon as possible. This makes their fourth machine sold in Cincinnati, which is evidence sufficient that the scrapers and the work they do are highly satisfactory. They also report that in addition to the two machines sold in Buffalo, N. Y., they received an order for a scraper and polisher from A. H. March Packing Company, of Bridgeport, Pa.

They desire to extend their thanks to the packers for the interest displayed in their machine, and not only request the privilege of more fully setting forth its merits, but invite all who are interested to spend a day in Cincinnati as their guests, where the machine can be seen in course of construction, as well as in active operation.

PACKERS AND PURE SPICES.

Most of the reliable spice houses have discontinued the manufacture of so-called adulterated spices for the cheap class of trade, and have filed guarantees with the Department of Agriculture at Washington to the effect that they will only grind and offer for sale absolutely pure goods. These guarantees, as the trade knows, are represented by serial numbers, which are registered with the Department. Any one can secure a number by filing the guarantee, properly sworn to before a notary. Therefore, other conditions being the same, that is, grinding facilities, etc., the smallest supply dealer can compete on the same basis as the largest grinders and importers.

The result is that no packer need hesitate to purchase ground spices now, whereas he formally would grind the goods himself, which meant that he lost in weight while the spice was going through his mill, it cost him days wages for "the man behind the mill," and the power to operate the mill also figured.

Now he can select a good, reliable house, one that is in a position to figure close and at the same time grind the goods properly, and then buy all his spices ground, and

save these petty expenses. It's only a question of a short time before the dealers that "fake" their spices will be out of business, or turning out spices under their true name.

It is a good plan to be cautious with the salesman that wants to sell "pure" mace for less than the cost of prime whole stock. There's a "nigger in the fence" and probably some meal in the mace. If the packer must have mixed spices he can save money by buying the pure goods and adding the mixture himself. But before he tries this plan he should stop and figure how much he will save by buying the best pure goods and using probably one-third the amount of low-grade spices required to do the same work.

B. Fischer & Company, 190 Franklin Street, New York, offer the advantages of their laboratory to the entire butcher trade for detecting impurities of any kind.

THE FIRST COOLING CYLINDER.

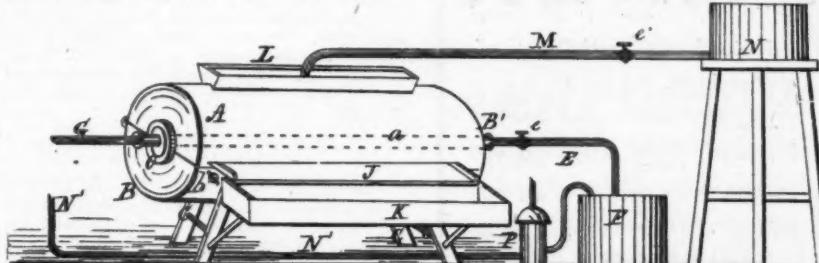
A question often asked in every line of business is, who used the first machine, or who built it and how did it come about? This question has been often asked about the cooling cylinder. Many are the claimants as to the first users or designers of cooling cylinders. In looking through some old patent papers on cooling devices, one finds a patent

or fertilizer and some have claimed patents for this use of Fairfield's paraffine cooler. An ice cream freezer is built after the same design, but the old-fashioned freezer is still the favorite; although the speed of freezing is much in favor of the cylinder cooler.

VARIETIES AND USES OF GLUE.

In considering the question of standard methods for glue and gelatin testing there are, of course, many difficulties to be taken into account, the variety of uses to which glue is put. Glue, for instance, may be excellent as a size, while for a wood joint it would be useless or nearly so. Then there are the various sources of glue, which all produce different qualities.

Glue is used for a multitude of purposes. Each line of work has its special requirements, and years of experience are necessary to pick out the right glue for the work. Trouble may be caused by a glue that is too strong as well as one that is too weak. Although in using glue the most important is the selection of the right glue for the work in hand, much depends upon its proper preparation and application. If anything that is glued up comes apart, the immediate verdict is "bad glue," which is often unjustifiable, for poor judgment or unskilled workmanship may



PATENT PLAN OF THE FAIRFIELD PARAFFINE COOLER.

issued to Thomas D. Fairfield of Cleveland, Ohio, dated December 11, 1883, which probably proves that he was the first to design a rotary cooling cylinder.

The patent drawing, reproduced here, shows that the general arrangement is the same as the machines used to-day in lard refineries for chilling lard, as described in the patent claim: "An apparatus for chilling or freezing paraffine oil, consisting of a hollow revolving cylinder, provided with tubular trunnion or a hollow perforated shaft on which to revolve and by which the cylinder is charged with a refrigerant fluid and discharged thereby, being connected to induction and ejection pipes, adjustable scraper, trough, etc., etc."

The machine to-day is substantially the same as patented by Fairfield; a slight change in pan or knife has increased the efficiency somewhat, but there appears to be no radical difference. It is now adapted to drying stick

be responsible. This is very true, and results only when the consumer has not subjected his glue to systematic testing.

MEAT MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

E. C. Cahoon, senior member of the firm of Cahoon, Kingman & Swift, Brockton, Mass., killed himself at a private sanitarium at Norwood last Saturday by shooting. He had been there a week under treatment. Bad health and business reverses are said to have been the cause. Cahoon was interested in a garbage disposal scheme which had not succeeded financially. He made a close study of this subject and was deeply interested in it, and had a firm belief that some day he would benefit mankind with an idea that would forever solve the refuse disposal problem that confronts American cities at the present time. The concern, in which he placed much money, did business in Boston, but was not a great success.

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BAR-GAINS WATCH PAGE 48.



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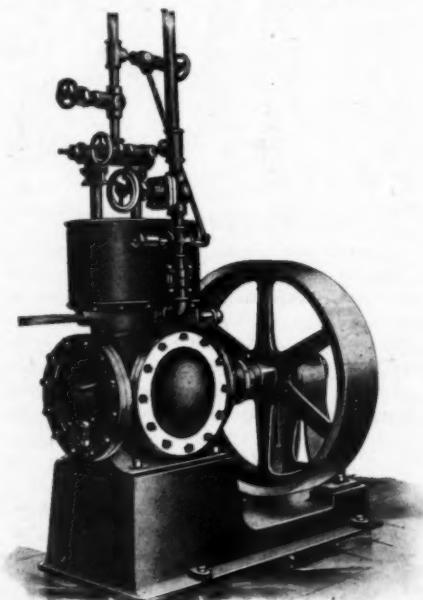
By Louis M. Schmidt.

(Concluded from last week.)

Now that we have considered in a general way the refrigerating and automatic features, it will be in order to consider in a somewhat more specific manner the more important elements of the system.

The compressor is made up of two vertical single acting parts. The suction valve is located in the piston and the discharge valve in the center of the cylinder head at the top, both valves being of large dimensions, made of machine steel. The connecting rod is direct connected to the piston by a hinge joint, without an intermediate crosshead piston rod, or stuffing-box in the cylinder head. In other words, the piston is what is known as a trunk piston.

The lower structure is completely enclosed to receive the low pressure ammonia for admission to the suction valve. This requires a stuffing-box at the crank-shaft. Access to the enclosed mechanism is readily obtained by means of large removable flanged heads. The water jackets are removable without disconnecting the water piping. An exterior view of the compressor is shown herewith.



THE COMPRESSOR.

The double-pipe construction is followed in the condenser. The good points of this construction are so generally understood as to call for no special reference. The enclosed features of this type of condenser render it well adapted to the class of service for which automatic refrigeration is applicable.

While any style of liquid ammonia receiver may be used, a receiver of the horizontal type seems best adapted to the service and is the style generally employed.

The expansion coils consist of a continuous series of pipe coils installed at the points where the refrigeration is desired in the usual way. These call for no special reference. They may be arranged, of course, to produce freezing effects, or moderate temperatures, or both, as may be desired.

This device, as has been stated, is operated by an attachment to the high pressure gauge, the same device serving to operate the alarm gong. An auxiliary electric bell, operated by primary batteries, can be placed at a distance to indicate an interruption of the service due to the operation of the safety device. A view of this combination has been already shown.

A diagram of a complete automatic plant, including the various refrigerating and automatic features, is shown in the accompanying cut.

The economy effected by automatic operation results from reduction in operating expenses for both power and water. An idea as to what this amounts to may be obtained from the diagram shown on the next page, made up from actual results obtained from a plant in operation.

While the statements and descriptions that have been given in the preceding pages may seem very plausible and look very well on paper, it is admittedly a different proposition to put the same to the practical test. Of course, there can be no question as to the strictly refrigerating features, as these are for the most part of long standing and involve no innovations. The expansion valve, indeed, is somewhat out of the ordinary. Nevertheless, this is really so simple that there is little chance of its getting out of order. An expert, who had investigated the details of construction, said of this "I don't

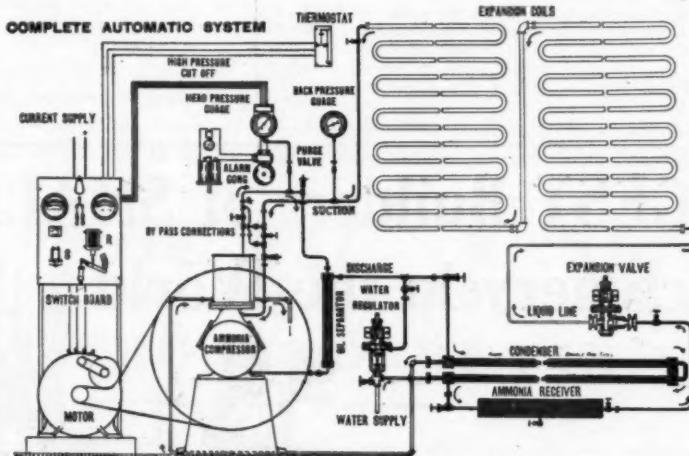


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The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY.
10th Street and Ormsby Ave.
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see how it can help but work." It is simply a reducing valve and reducing valves for steam and air have been in use and found reliable for years. This one simply operates with liquid on one side and vapor on the other.

With the refrigerating features accepted as reliable, the only doubtful features remaining are the automatic and electric features. All speculation in regard to these, and, in fact, in regard to the entire equip-

ment, are dispelled by the observation of a plant in actual operation. We will consider such a typical case.

A model plant is installed in the market of the T. D. Baker Company, provisioners,

Boston, Mass. This plant is known as a No. 7½. It is operated by a 7½-horse power electric motor, current to which is supplied by the Boston Edison Company. The layout may be said to conform strictly to the diagram as shown in all essential features. It remains, of course, to place the various features.

In the first place it should be stated that the market occupies the street floor and basement, the establishment being located in

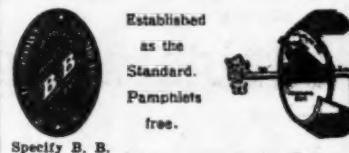
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Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland Storage Co.,
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.
Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
Indianapolis, Knight & Jillson Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse Co.

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Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sta.
Benton Transfer Co.

Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer and Storage Co.

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Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter E. McQuade & Son.

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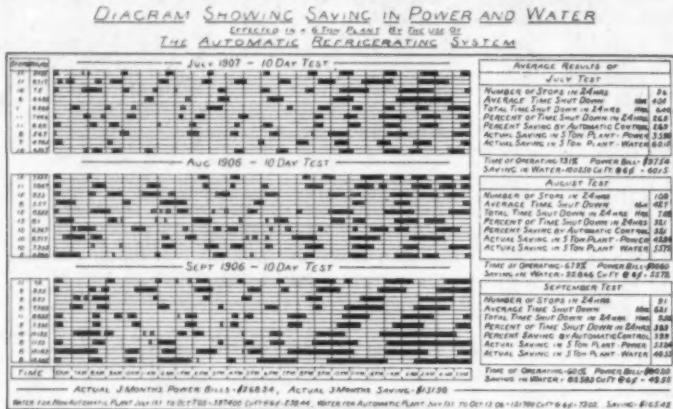
Swift & Company have purchased 1,500,000 square feet.
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ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
Insulation Department, PITTSBURGH, PA.

August 10, 1907.

the heart of the city, at No. 731 Washington street. The power plant is located in a small room in the basement. Of especial interest, of course, are the refrigeration duty and the arrangements for effecting the same. The refrigeration is produced by the expansion coils. These consist of one series of continuous piping, extending from the expansion valve to the suction valve of the compressor. The refrigeration proper is effected by a proper grouping of this piping

cut meats, steaks, etc., are displayed for sale. This is 12 feet long by 4 feet wide by 1.5 feet high. On the bottom of the box are the direct expansion pipes. On them is the rack on which the platters holding the meat are set. The top and sides are of plate glass. A point in this connection is the fact that it is not necessary to remove the meats at night or over Sunday, the plant taking as good care of it in the box as in the refrigerator.



Each line represents 24 hours. Each dash represents duration of stop.

by means of what are known as "trombone coils" at the particular points where the refrigeration is desired. It is needless to say that the success of a lay-out depends in no small degree upon a proper subdivision of this piping. Here is the province of the refrigerating engineer.

In the plant under consideration the first box to be refrigerated is a butter box or chest 8.8 feet long by 3 feet wide, by 7.25 feet high. This box is cooled by a direct expansion coil in the old ice compartment. The second box is the display counter, where

the corned beef vats come next. These consist of a series of cement tanks, lined with tile and quite attractive in appearance. There are 7 of these tanks, having a total length of 23.8 feet, a height of 3.25 feet and a width of 3.2 feet. A small coil is submerged in the brine or pickle, also direct expansion, and found to be very satisfactory. Each tank has a connection from the bottom to the sewer, so that by removing a plug a hose may be used for thoroughly washing out the same.

Next comes a novelty in the use of the old

ice bunker as a freezer. This was easily accessible, so it was thoroughly insulated and piped for a temperature of 20 degrees F., and is one of the most satisfactory parts of the installation, considered from the point of economy of operating the retail meat store. This room is 18.5 feet long by 16.5 feet wide by 5 feet high. In this are stored over 20 tons of frozen meats, fowl, liver, sweet breads, etc. The expansion coils in the rooms that have been mentioned are all made up of one-inch extra strong, strictly wrought iron pipe.

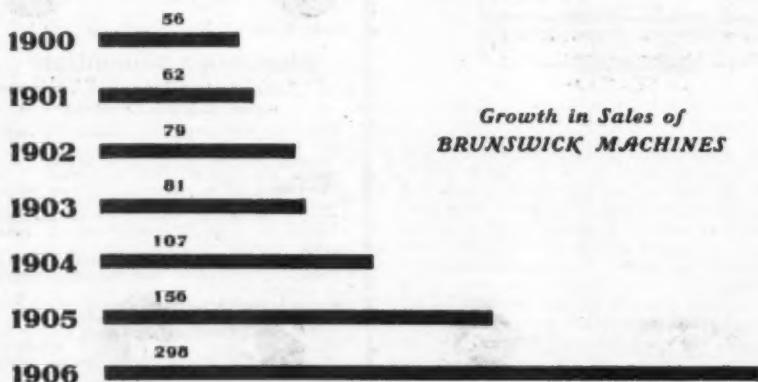
Last and largest of all comes the meat box. It contains the thermostat. This is 19 feet long by 18.5 wide by 8 feet high. The direct expansion coils in this room are placed on each of the four sides. They consist of four coils of 1 1/4-inch extra heavy wrought iron pipe. These pipes are bent and the joints electrically welded at the factory, each coil being subjected to a test of 300 pounds per square inch, hydrostatic pressure.

This plant has in many ways exceeded the expectations of the Baker Company. The quality of their products is well maintained. Owing to the alertness of the automatic features, the operation of the plant is limited to periods actually required and only such water as is needed is used. The cost of operation is almost the same as was the cost of ice used formerly, although there is the added duty of the freezer.

A carefully kept account of the goods going in and out of the freezer, charged at regular rates, almost equals the entire cost of operating the plant. The holding of the temperatures at a practically constant point keeps the refrigerating duty at its lowest point, which means minimum expense and at the same time the proper conditions for keeping the products are the best. The design and execution of this plant are the work of Eugene Carpenter, of Newton, Mass.

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

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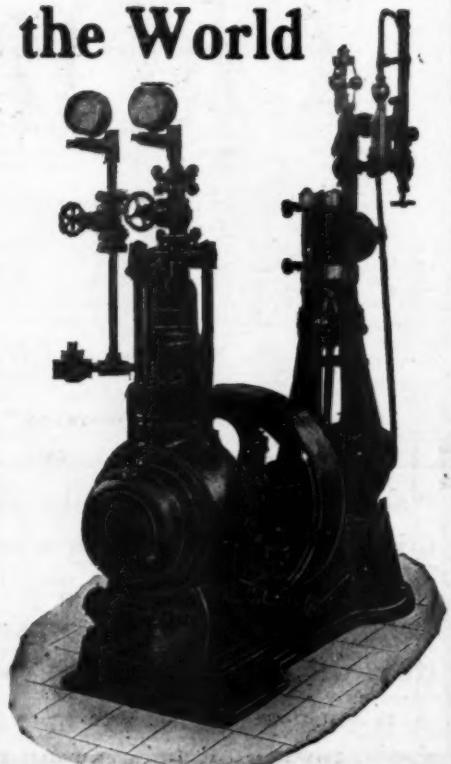
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tea, pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Somewhat Improved Foreign Demands for Lard Through Lower Prices—Still Unsatisfactory Undertone, Yet Moderate "Long" Interest Held for September Delivery—Lower Prices for the Week—New Speculative Trading of a Careful Order—Awaited Developments by Speculators of the Corn and Cotton Crops—Moderate Falling Off of Hog Receipts—Further Radical Changes in Prices Not Looked for at Once—Packers Continue as Buyers and Consigning Larger Quantities of Lard.

The hog supplies at the packing points have fallen off, but not sufficiently so for especial confidence in the products markets. Indeed, the undertone most of the week has been in favor of buyers.

There has been ability to get the hogs at somewhat easier prices, because of less competition by the shippers and packers for the daily receipts at the packing points, and as well in consideration of the not active markets for the products.

There seems to be a satisfactory trading in meats and lard on home account, but conservative buying of the foreign markets of meats, although improved for lard, and by continental markets.

The fact that the consignments to the foreign markets are of a large order does not fully offset the factor of somewhat conservative buying by them.

It is claimed that the market prices here now for the products are about on a line with those in Europe and that much more materially improved foreign demands can be expected at almost any time. Two or three

full lines of lard have already been taken by Europe at the inside prices of the week.

There is little expectation that the trading situation will be materially further changed in buyers' favor, yet it would be doubtful that marked buoyancy could supervene until the packing has been considerably reduced and the surplus of supplies at the leading packing points pulled down.

Moreover, the unsettled financial situation is having something to do with the temper for reserved speculation.

The corn crop prospect while brightening and yet that the plant is about two weeks behind, is not likely to reach a yield within 200,000,000 bushels of the big crop of the previous year; yet if there should prove a corn crop of 2,800,000,000 bushels there should be a sufficient supply of the grain for next season's use, with the addition of the surplus of it carried over from last year, to meet all needs.

It is a question now, of course, more of catching up from favorable growing weather for making the crop before the frost period, and not particularly that the degree of the supply would be insufficient under ordinary weather conditions.

Until the corn crop is better determined, favorable or otherwise, it is not likely that speculation in the hog products will be of a very marked or general order.

The cottonseed fat has a fair prospect of being in materially larger supply for the new season than it was in the previous year. And as the supply of the cottonseed fat has a good deal to do with the lard market, its possible supply is watched by speculators and others with much interest.

There is little doubt but that the cotton crop in the southeast sections is looking fine and that there is promised there a materially larger yield than that had last year. In the southwest sections the cotton crop is likely to be a fairly large yield outside of Texas, except as there may be more than the ordinary August deterioration. In Texas, notwithstanding some unfavorable weather conditions, there is a fair prospect of escaping material boll weevil damage, and there is a likelihood of a more than ordinary yield, however materially less it will be than had last year.

It strikes us that if there are only the ordinary weather conditions for the remainder of the season for the cotton crop that there would be hope of a yield of 12,500,000 bales, and that if this crop is made that there could be easily a cotton oil production of 300,000 barrels refined greater than that had last year, as, notwithstanding the cotton crop of 13,500,000 bales had last year, it will be remembered that it was so badly damaged that the cottonseed turned out much less than the ordinary yield of the oil. In other words, if the cotton crop turns out as now promised it will there could be 3,000,000 bbls. refined oil produced.

In the event of the cotton crop getting to the indicated, now possible yield, there should be a more liberal general fat supply for next season's use than was had in the past year.

It is conceded that the hog fat supply will be of larger volume for the season throughout to January than was the case last year. The cattle fat supply, it is ex-

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PURE
REFINED
LARD



August 10, 1907.

pected, will be somewhat larger than in last year for the time.

But, just now, the only product in the line of fats at all plentiful is pure lard, the stock of which grows at the packing points and in Europe even though it is well known that the home consumption of the lard has increased considerably for the season.

There is a rapid using up of the productions of cattle fats. The cottonseed fat is scarce, after a season of large consumption and less than their usual production.

With positions of fat supplies that show scarcity in some directions and less than ordinary holdings in others, excepting the pure lard, both buyers and sellers are restrained in trading and are watching the possibilities for the new crop season with more than ordinary interest.

There is no question but that there will have to be a good deal of filling in with supplies in the beginning of the new crop season. Many European markets are short of supplies of some of the leading fats, excepting of lard, and are especially so for cottonseed fat.

There is little question but that there will be, ultimately, and before the fall months, much more vigorous buying than at present of pure lard. It remains a question as to whether the growing unfavorable statistical position of lard will be to the disadvantage of selling interests.

It is true that some trade sources are more apprehensive than they had been concerning future market prices for hog products, and that there is abated confidence here and there for bullishness. Nevertheless, on the whole, the prospective rate of consumption by Europe and this country and the cost of hog supplies tends to some opinion that there will be a decided reaction from the late tameness of prices before the fall season.

There appears to be no especial desire to sell out on the part of "longs," although their holdings are not believed to be of a particularly large order, and as they seem to be more on foreign than local account. Indeed, we think that the speculative interest on home account is more to the "short" side of the market, although that it has not expected more than small further declines in prices, and takes a profit as it is shown.

But, as has been implied, the speculation lacks general interest, and is not likely to be materially aroused at once.

The South is buying meats quite freely, as well as the Southeast. Other sections of the country are taking an ordinary supply of meats, and more than usual supply of lard.

The compound lard trading is somewhat improved for the week, although not especially active. It is believed that the consumption of compound lard is up to its ordinary volume, but that the distributors of it are not resupplying as freely as usual. The prices of cottonseed oil, as well as of oleo stearine, hold up very well, and the compound lard in value keeps fairly close, necessarily, in value to that for pure lard, but which is not incurring materially the trading in the compounds.

The increased consumption of pure lard and the fairly well held consumption of the compounds is because of the natural growth each season of home demands.

The hog supplies at the packing points for last week were only slightly more than those of the previous year for the same time. The hog prices are now a trifle lower than those of last year.

The world's supply of lard is about 74,000
tons, more than that of last year, and 45,000
tons, greater than it was July 1.

For last week the hog supply at the packing points was about 15,000 more than for the same week last year. The hog prices are about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower than they were at this time last year, and $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher than two years since.

Nearly 25,000 tcs. of lard were shipped to Europe last week, largely in the way of consignments.

In New York the export trading in pork does not amount to much, with the prices

made showing a fair degree of steadiness. Sales are 325 bbls. mess at \$18@18.50; 225 bbls. short clear at \$16.75@17.50, and 150 bbls. family mess at \$18.50@19.25. Western steam lard has been rather more freely offered from middle west points and at easier prices; rather more of an export demand at the decline; quoted at about \$9.15. City steam lard rather favors buyers, and is closely sold up; quoted at \$8.62½@8.75. Compound lard is a trifle more freely dealt in and at steady prices on the fall cost of cottonseed oil; quoted at \$8.75@\$8.87½ for car lots. In city meats there is little life to demand for pickled bellies, which are quoted at 11½c. for 12 lbs. ave.; 10¾c.@11c. for 14 lbs. ave.; 12c. for 10 lbs. ave. Loose pickled shoulders at 9@9½c. Loose pickled ham at 12@13c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 2,889 bbls. pork, 12,418,185 lbs. meats, 17,741,377 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 4,244 bbls. pork, 10,331,822 lbs. meats, 11,451,464 lbs. lard. From November 1 to August 3, 137,272 bbls. pork, 421,324,189 lbs. meats, 505,670,917 lbs. lard. Corresponding time in the previous season, 153,696 bbls. pork, 473,410,583 lbs. meats, 552,248,551 lbs. lard.

The United Kingdom has taken of the exports from November 1 to August 3, 38,866 bbls. pork (35,698 previous season), 354,975,438 lbs. meats (378,957,907 lbs. previous season), 217,428,021 lbs. lard (226,954,638 lbs. previous season), and the Continent 17,909 bbls. pork (23,589 bbls. previous season), 52,758,703 lbs. meats (79,494,107 lbs. previous season), 211,986,003 lbs. lard (260,666,351 lbs. previous season).

The decrease in the general exports from November 1, compared with the previous season, same time, is equal to 3,284,800 lbs. pork, 52,086,394 lbs. meats, 46,577,634 lbs. lard.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, August 7, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 206,208 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 3,090 lbs.; Bristol, England,

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, August 3, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Bacon Cheese.	Ham.	Tallow.	Beef. Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard. Tcs. & Pkgs.
Arabic, Liverpool	1126	305	200	65	...	400	650
Caronia, Liverpool	578	...	59	...	...	100	...
Lucania, Liverpool	94	926	424	25	...	51	125
Armenian, Liverpool	1362	50	72	...	50	267	3680
*Minneapolis, London	127	...	10	...	25	275	3440
Oceanic, Southampton	...	...	...	...	...	50	530
*St. Paul, Southampton	481	...	...	...	...	150	900
*Furnessia, Glasgow	100	776	...	76	...	125	150
Consuelo, Hull	510	693	...	60	...	75	554
Titian, Manchester	...	96	200	...	...	700	3800
Patricia, Hamburg	...	175	...	...	303	112	2410
Lituania, Rotterdam	2386	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roda, Rotterdam	9604	205	...	25	10	...	250
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen	...	100	...	...	228	...	3600
Prinzess Alice, Bremen	...	...	...	...	85	...	400
Finland, Antwerp	9127	584	60	10	...	65	608
La Touraine, Havre	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Californie, Havre	...	...	...	...	30	...	375
Germania, Marseilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	650
Oscar II., Baltic	85	...	...	35	150	...	25
Virginia, Mediterranean	30	...	...	...	...	25	900
Koenigin Luise, Mediterranean	25	...	...	...	...	...	375
Eugenia, Mediterranean	...	...	...	...	...	200	300
Cretic, Mediterranean	300	...	...	...	10	25	450

Total 21117 704 7669 1039 572 881 378 6964 44720
 Last week 15181 464 6322 2066 944 972 665 6163 52320
 Same time in 1906 11513 6074 12732 1570 1090 2780 8136 6095 65649
 12,736 pkgs. butter. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has not varied for the week, but it is quite steady, and quoted on the basis of 6½c. for New York city hds.

The recent considerable business in the city hds., and as they were completed in last week's trading, with the latest sales then noted in our review, leaves the offerings of that class of stock of very light volume for August delivery, while, at the same time, the more important demands have been satisfied.

But the entire market position must be regarded as a firm one, as for some time the productions have been closely taken up; therefore, there is not an excessive supply anywhere, east or west, even of the under grades.

Of course, most demand has been right along for the better grades; the relative advantage as to prices has been for that class of stock. But the under grades are now fairly closely sold up, on the steady if conservative demands of the soapmakers.

It may be said that there is not, now, as much briskness to soapmakers' demands as there had been for some weeks, because of some desire among the buyers to await the outcome of some other market situations from crop and other influences, and, as well, with the feeling they have that with the cooler weather of next month they will get an even better class of goods to select from. Nevertheless, there is no sign that this reluctant buying disposition is disturbing sellers' views concerning prices. It is conceded that the supply on offer this summer is of better quality than ordinarily for the time.

It would take some little time to make an important accumulation of the tallow supply, even with protracted indifference in active buying.

The feeling among melters and sellers generally is that by the rate of the manufactured goods business, which is of a full order, that the tallow productions will be all needed, however intermittent the demands are just now, and that there is no prospect of a burdensome supply position for the near future.

It is true that the exporters are, at present, doing little on demands, and that the general foreign markets advices are not espe-

cially encouraging for immediate demands thence of more than a moderate order; therefore that the supply position is more in the hands of the local soapmakers.

But the home consumption is of liberal degree, however reserved demands from the soapmakers are, for the present; therefore it is a question of a little time for more active buying interest of the soapmakers.

Retarded buying is in some degree accounted for by the tame look of some of the other fat markets, more particularly for lard, as from sentiment. It is well understood that the compound makers are not especially interested in the tallow supplies.

There was no English auction sale this week, on account of the bank holidays.

The weekly contract deliveries of New York city hds. will be made on the basis of the last sale, or at 6½c.

The special lots of city tierced tallow are nominally about 7c.

The city edible tallow has been sold at 7½c., and there are some lots held up to 7¾c.

The country made tallow is not in particularly large supply, and it is promptly sold from dock at a steady line of prices for the better grades. Sales for the week of 380,000 lbs., in lots, at 6½@6¾c. for ordinary to prime, and kettle lots in instances up to 6¾@7c.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is no particular vigor to the market, yet it may be doubted that the actual consumption of the stearine is materially lessened from its ordinary volume.

In other words, the consumption of compound lard has hardly fallen away, despite the closer than usual pure lard prices, compared with it.

The point is that the distributors of the compound lard are satisfying demands from the consumers more from deliveries upon old contracts. Therefore, that the compound makers are not getting ordinary demands from the distributors for the compounds, and that they are not anxious buyers of oleo stearine, while depending largely upon old sales to them for their needs for consumption.

The stocks of the stearine in the hands of the pressers are of moderate volume at the east and fairly large at the west, and the market prices for it are barely supported.

Quoted at 8¾c. asked in New York, with 8½c. bid. Sales of 100,000 lbs. at 8¾c. Chicago is asking 9c., and has 8¾c. bid. An outside car lot is reported sold in Chicago at 8¾c.

LARD STEARINE.—Supplies on offer are small, and there is occasional demand from

refiners and for foreign markets. Quoted at 11¼@11½c. for choice lots.

OLEO OIL.—The consumption is liberal in Rotterdam, and there is steady demand, more especially for near deliveries, with a good tone to the market and an increased sale for butterine. Rotterdam quoted at 54 florins. New York quotes choice at 10½c. and low grade at 7¾c.

COCOANUT OIL.—With light unsold importations and steady fairly good consumption, with prospects of light shipments from the coast until the rainy season is over, the market is quite firm. Ceylon on spot quoted at 8¾@9c., and shipments at 8¾@8½c.; Cochin at 10@10½c. for spot, and shipments at 9¾@10c.

PALM OIL.—There is a small supply, and it is being taken up rather promptly at firm prices. Prime red quoted at 6¾@7c.; Lagos at 7@7½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There is a little trade for export, and only moderate local distributions. Prices are firmly held. Quotations: 20 cold test at 95c.; 30 test at 85c.; 40 test at 72c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

CORN OIL.—There is a little interest from the foreign markets, but less than ordinarily. The home consumption is of fair volume. Prices are held firmly. Quotations are \$5.80 @6.00 for car lots.

LARD OIL.—There is a fair degree of trading in small lots, and at well sustained prices. Prime quoted at 74@76c.

GREASE.—There is a good, healthy tone to the market, with some little export demand and increased wants of home soapmakers. The supplies do not accumulate materially. Quotations: Yellow at 5¾@6c.; house, at 5¾@6½c.; bone at 6@6½c.; "A" white at 6¾c.; "B" white at 6½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Light supplies on sale at well sustained prices. Quotations: Yellow at 6¾c.; white at 7c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Quotations depend upon offerings of new crop.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE VISITORS.

Harry Piers, Halifax, N. S.; M. H. Hancock, Chicago; M. V. Bray, Kansas City; James E. Duffield, St. Louis; Samuel Duval, Wooster, Ohio; T. M. Ollive, Detroit; F. B. Flint, San Francisco.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool	Glasgow	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	18c
Canned meats	10/	15/	18c
Oil Cake	8c	9c	9c
Bacon	10/	15/	18c
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	18c
Cheese	20/	25/	2M
Butter	25/	30/	2M
Tallow	10/	15/	18c
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/6	18c

Cocoanut Oil

Palm Oil

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at lowest market price to the Continent and
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COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Complete official figures of cottonseed products exports for the month of June and for the twelve months of the fiscal year to July 1 are given herewith. The figures include exports of oil, cake and meal; linters are now included by the government statisticians in the figures of cotton exports and cannot be given separately. These totals do not of course show the quantity of cottonseed oil which figures in exports of such allied products as lard compounds, oleomargarine, etc. The figures follow:

	June, 1906.	June, 1907.
Cottonseed oil, gals.	2,406,867	1,968,973
Value	\$1,228,446	\$744,579
Cottonseed oilcake and meal,		
lbs.	95,122,973	29,594,580
Value	\$1,098,516	\$377,828

For the twelve months to July 1:

	This Year.	Last Year.
Cottonseed oil, gals.	41,880,304	45,793,519
Value	\$17,074,408	\$13,673,370
Cottonseed oilcake and meal,		
lbs.	1,340,987,136	1,110,834,678
Value	\$17,062,394	\$13,073,100

The government figures showing the exports of cottonseed oil for the past twelve months according to countries to which the oil was exported are as follows, compared to the figures of a year ago:

	1906, Gals.	1907, Gals.
United Kingdom	2,553,681	3,557,715
Austria-Hungary	4,865,122	115,200
Belgium	1,539,974	852,979
France	7,263,000	6,658,350
Germany	5,208,579	3,575,964
Italy	1,536,982	1,950,664
Netherlands	11,514,490	14,581,432
Other Europe	1,583,842	1,734,170
British North America	1,062,924	1,234,272
Central American States and British Honduras	87,098	124,754
Mexico	8,112,316	3,025,178
Cuba	455,912	586,539
Other West Indies and Bermuda	1,030,124	1,070,737
Argentina	139,799	171,613
Brazil	690,368	1,268,157
Chile	49,410	220,994
Other South America	503,952	457,800
British Australasia	28,371	21,662
Other Asia and Oceania	125,913	11,183
British Africa	178,493	155,309
All other Africa	432,507	535,632
Total	43,793,519	41,880,304

Similar figures on oilcake and meal are as follows:

	1906, Lbs.	1907, Lbs.
United Kingdom	148,479,024	181,077,587
Belgium	54,834,671	35,837,082
Denmark	454,127,049	564,248,320
France	8,897,552	17,215,893
Germany	355,040,417	44,128,672
Netherlands	74,148,367	80,364,210
Other countries	15,307,568	24,005,372
Total	1,110,834,678	1,340,987,136

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL PROSPEROUS.

The annual financial statement of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, made public last week, shows heavy gains in the company's net earnings for the year ending May

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.,

REFINERS OF COTTON OIL

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COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

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Brings PRODUCERS, DEALERS and CONSUMERS of COTTON SEED OIL in closer touch with each other than ever before and at less cost than by any other method. It also enables the speculatively inclined capitalist to buy and sell Grade and Refined Cotton Seed Oil without Mill or Delivery, working on his own judgment entirely.

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"LOUISVILLE"	"PROGRESS"	"COTTOPALM"	"PROGRESS"
Choice Butter Oil.	Extra Butter Oil.	Special Cooking Oil.	Choice Cooking Oil.
"IDEAL"	"ROYAL"	"ACIDITY"	
Prime Summer White.	Prime Summer Yellow.	Summer White Soap Oil.	

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4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.

CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTONOIL," Louisville.

31, 1907. Initial dividends amounting to \$500,000 were paid in June, according to the income account. The net earnings aggregated \$1,610,100, or \$1,077,391 more than those for the previous year, while the amount deducted for renewals and repairs, before figuring such net earnings, involved \$487,596. The balance aggregated \$1,110,100, or \$577,391 more than that for the preceding year.

The general balance sheet as of May 31, 1907, compares as follows:

	Assets.	1907.	1906.
Real estate, plant, etc.	\$8,675,140		
Stocks owned	1,061,374		
Bonds owned	393,741		
Cash deposited with trust	20,007	\$9,906,110	
Materials and supplies	3,862,157	2,477,844	
Accounts and bills receivable	*1,528,321	1,140,966	
Int. and insurance in advance	110,204	103,648	
Cash	1,155,746	1,145,985	
Total	\$16,835,470	\$14,774,554	
Liabilities.			
Capital stock, common	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	
Bills payable	3,172,000	3,275,500	
Accounts payable, etc.	499,025	165,920	
Drafts against consignments	227,397	.....
Dividends	500,000	.....
Reserve	180,000	186,383	
Surplus	2,256,849	1,146,749	
Total	\$16,835,470	\$14,774,754	

*Accounts and bills receivable were stated after deducting \$76,404 reserve for doubtful accounts.

COTTONSEED MEAL FOR COWS.

Cottonseed meal is one of the more important nitrogenous concentrates used in feeding livestock, says the Live Stock World. There is a prevalent belief, however, that if fed for long periods to dairy cows it will injure the health of the animals to a certain extent. The South Carolina experiment station undertook a feeding test with dairy cows to show the fallacy of this theory and that when free of the hulls there were no injurious effects. Corn silage and cottonseed meal were fed to ten cows, and the results obtained were entirely satisfactory.

They showed that cottonseed meal when fed in conjunction with good silage may be fed to the extent of from five to six pounds per cow daily without affecting the health of the animal. Instead, the cows kept in an exceptionally good state of health. The yield

of butter fat was increased, as was also the milk flow. It was shown that silage and the meal made the cheapest dairy feed available to southern farmers.

These results should be of vital interest to southern farmers, for they can obtain the cottonseed meal cheaply and in abundance, and with it can produce milk as profitably as any place in the country. Northern dairymen will also be concerned, for cottonseed meal is becoming a very important part of the ration for dairy cows.

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ATLANTA, GA.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Improved Foreign Demands for New Crop—Occasionally Stimulated Market Through the Foreign Trading—Requirements Chiefly of North Europe Markets for Edible Grades—Good Cotton Crop News Worked Somewhat Against Protracted Firmness of Prices, and Declining Tendency Followed—Undertone Is Now in Favor of Buyers—Home Demands Continue Slack—Reserved Selling of the Mills Ahead of Crude Oil Because of More Uncertainty Than Usual of Seed Prices.

There has been a good deal more of an export demand for new crop oil, for the week, than before in the period this season that new crop oil has been considered for trading.

It was the export business that early in the week tended to a firmer line of prices at the seaboard.

The subsequent slackness to the market, with lower prices, was not so much by reason of material abatement of export interest as it was from the fact that the cotton crop news was of a highly satisfactory order from sources that could be depended upon. Indeed, at this writing, the lowest prices for the week of the oil prevail because of the cotton crop news. Especially the southeast sections give reports of good cotton crop prospects. The crop news was rather assuring even from those southwest sections which by some public reports have been without rain for some time, while that the crop is reported there as needing moisture badly.

The export business in the cotton oil has amounted within the last ten days to perhaps 30,000 bbls., covering deliveries in November, December and each month succeeding to May. This export business has been nearly entirely in the edible grades, and largely early this week, and at the close of the

previous week, and for the north of Europe markets.

Marseilles has furnished a few buying orders. The Mediterranean has been indifferent as a buyer. The prices made for these edible qualities have been from 3 to 4c. per gallon above the prices for prime yellow for the indicated months, as they are shown in the option trading in New York.

Of course the extent of the export business, as it covers deliveries for several months, would be considered in an active part of the crop year as of minor importance. But as it just now shows quite as much in volume as ordinarily at this time of the season, in advance of the new crop marketing, and that the prices made are now much higher than before in many years at this time of the season, there is emphasized the anxiety of Europe in getting oil supplies and its probable urgency of needs of them for the season.

It had been, of course, counted upon that as Europe is short of supplies this season that there was a good prospect of considerable business with it in the new crop year, whatever the developed trading prices.

The fact that Europe is now chancing the future market in buying ahead, whatever possible conditions of the cotton crop, and that it is willing to pay the current prices for the oil for future deliveries is encouraging for the future degree of trading as showing absolute wants of the oil.

It is, of course, problematical the extent of the cotton crop, with the seed supplies and oil productions for the new season.

But in our opinion there is reason for expectations, for the present, of a larger cotton crop than some trading sources would like to have it understood as probable, and therefore a full oil production.

The private advices from all of the south-

east sections concerning the cotton crop are of a highly encouraging order for a big yield, decidedly in excess of that of last year. While rains would be beneficial in the southwest the crop there is not, as yet, suffering in a very marked way.

It does not follow, of course, that the present favorable prospects of the cotton crop will hold along. There is a good deal of concern as to the extent of the deterioration in quality of the crop in August, and yet the loss of condition of the crop in the month may not prove as important as in most seasons.

But we believe that, just at present, there is very good encouragement for a cotton crop of 12,500,000 bales, and that under further exceptional weather conditions a crop could be reached of 13,000,000 bales.

But that poor weather in August and later on could, of course, make a very poor crop showing, especially in consideration of the belated season and the retarded growth of the plant.

In taking the chances of the cotton crop, with possible seed supplies and oil productions, the mood has been indulged in only by the foreign markets, and not generally by them. The home compound makers are not materially interested as yet, as buyers of the new crop, neither are the home soapmakers.

Most of the foreign demand has come, as implied, for a class of oils that would be needed for food products as in competition with pure lard, or for the make of butterine.

Yet it is believed that the soap trade situation of Europe is of a healthy order, and that Europe urgently requires raw materials. But that Europe is satisfying its needs of supplies, just at present, more with tallow, greases and the soap oils, other than cottonseed oil.

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Cotton
Oil Co.**



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The fact that our business has grown to be one of the largest cottonseed oil businesses in existence ought to mean something.

It does.

If you are one of our customers, you know that it does.

If you are not, you cannot be getting all that is coming to you in quality, price and service, when you buy cottonseed oils.

We make this statement advisedly.

Don't you owe it to your business to send us a trial order?

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

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"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

It is true that the prices of linseed in England are about 6d. lower; this decline, however, is not on account of lessened demands for supplies, but because of increased shipments of the seed from India and Argentina, and a generally large supply afloat of it for the United Kingdom and Continental markets.

We believe from the best information at hand, that the European markets generally need resupplying freely with cottonseed oil, and that their buying of it will be done when the prospects of new crop supplies can be gauged better than at present.

In our opinion Europe has never before at the close of an old crop season had so meagre supply of the cottonseed oil as it has this year.

It could be said that current prices for the new crop cottonseed oil should be inviting for selling ahead of it, and that producers would be willing to meet the market promptly. Nevertheless, it is observed that the mills are now more careful than usual in making contracts ahead for their crude oil, although early in the season, as noted at the time, it was computed that the mills had sold ahead close to 400 tanks crude.

The mills, just now, seem to be afraid to sell crude oil, not only because of the uncertainty of the cotton crop, and as to whether it will prove of large or moderate volume, but as well seem to be fearful that the sellers of seed may have views of prices for it in line with some of the high prices for the oil now prevailing, and that productions may in the fall season be retarded because of the asking prices for the seed.

It is to be regretted from a consumer's standpoint that the old crop oil is going out at the present high trading values, as naturally the deduction would be that planters would have stimulated views concerning new crop seed, and that they might be, in some degree, influenced in their views of seed prices by the relatively high prices of the old oil rather than the trading basis of the new crop oil.

While it is early in the season for a general understanding concerning the future prices of the seed, it would seem as if there was some effort making to get at the probable trading basis for it, and that there was want of harmony more decided than usual among the sellers and buyers of the seed; therefrom comes an opinion that there may be more trouble than ordinarily in arranging the seed prices.

The season is about at hand for Texas to have something like trading prices arranged for its seed supplies; indeed, there is not a far-off period of the season for the other sections to come to some understanding about the seed prices.

The refiners are inclined to buy the crude oil moderately at the mills.

The nominal prices for the crude oil at the mills are 32@33c. for October; 30c. for November, and 30c. for December.

The speculation in the refined at the seaboard is of a very careful order, pending new cotton crop developments. There is hardly important new investment buying. The trading is more in the way of scalping, or in covering contracts.

There does not appear to be marked holding of "long" oil, except of the new crop options, more particularly of the October

option. Neither is there material or general "short" interest. In other words, the outstanding speculative interests are not of a large order. There is not likely to be materially added speculation until something decided concerning the cotton crop is had.

The demand for spot lots is of a limited order from all sources.

New York Transactions.

On Saturday (3) the market early in the day was weak and somewhat lower, through some full selling on the part of leaders. But at the decline, which was of a moderate order, the buying was more spirited, and in some degree by the early sellers. The close of the market favored buyers, and showed small reactions. Sales for the day were 300 bbls. prime yellow, August at 54½c.; 100 bbls. September at 54½c.; 100 bbls. October at 51¼c.; 100 do. at 51½c.; 600 bbls. November at 43¾c.; 100 do. at 43¾c.; 1,000 do. at 43½c.; 400 do. at 43½c.; 2,500 bbls. December at 41½c.; 100 do. at 40¾c.; 100 bbls. January at 40c.; 300 do. at 40½c.

Closing prices for prime yellow: August at 51½@54½c.; September at 54½@54½c.; October at 51½@51½c.; November at 43@43½c.; December at 40½@41c.; January at 40@40½c.

On Monday there was a much quieter feeling, with very few sellers, and a somewhat firmer look to affairs. The reports of export demand for the new crop for November and December delivery tended to the improved tone. The mills continued offering of crude with reserve. Sales of prime yellow, 100 bbls. August at 54½c.; 100 bbls. September at 55c.; 100 do. at 54½c.; 100 bbls. October at 52c.; 100 bbls. November at 43½c.

Closing prices for prime yellow: August at 51½@55c.; September at 54½@55½c.; October at 51½@52c.; November at 43@43½c.; December at 40½@41c.; January at 39½@40½c.

On Tuesday the tone slacked a little and on the general dullness buyers had rather the advantage. The large buyers were holding off and the near future interest was slack from consumers. There were moderate declines in prices. Sales of 200 bbls. prime yellow November at 43c.; 100 do. at 42½c.; 100 bbls. October at 51c.

Closing prices for prime yellow: August at 53½@54½c.; September at 53½@54½c.; October at 50½@51c.; November at 42½@43c.; December at 40½@40½c.; January at 39½@40c.

On Wednesday the market seemed to be supported to steady prices by apprehensions that absence of rain was injuring the cotton crop in the southwest. There were few sellers at the seaboard and the mills did not seem to care risking offerings of new crude. The refiners, however, were not anxious buyers of crude. Sales were 900 bbls. prime yellow October at 51c.; 100 do. at 51½c.; 1,200 bbls. November at 43c.; 100 bbls. December at 40½c.; 100 bbls. January at 40c.

Closing prices for prime yellow: August at 53½@54½c.; September at 53½@54½c.; October at 51@51½c.; November at 42½@43c.; December at 40½@40½c.; January at 39½@40½c.

Off yellow: August at 50@52c.; September at 49½@52c.

Good off yellow: August at 51@52c.; September at 50½@52c.

The Procter & Gamble Co. Refiners of All Grades of COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
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FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

On Thursday there was some little pressure to sell on the later dealings, with prices about $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower. The sales were 500 bbls. prime yellow October at 50%; 200 bbls. November at 42%; 500 do. at 41%; 100 do. at 42%; 700 bbls. December at 40%; 1,000 do. at 40%; 100 bbls. September at 54%; 200 bbls. January at 39%.

Closing prices for prime yellow: August at 53@54%; September at 53@54%; October at 50@51%; November at 42@42%; December at 40@40%; January at 39@39%.

Off yellow: August at 48@51%; September at 48@51%.

Good off yellow: August at 49@51%; September at 49@51%.

(Continued on page 40.)

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, August 8.—Cottonseed oil market has a better tone, with an increased sale for all raw materials and an improved business in butterine. Some inquiry to America for edible grades. Quoted at about 44 florins for butter oil. Prime summer yellow at 41@42 florins, and off oil at 40 florins.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, August 8.—Cottonseed oil market shows light sales, with buyers and sellers holding off awaiting prospects of new crop. Quoted nominal at 68 marks for off oil; 70 marks for prime summer yellow, and 76 marks for white oil and butter oil.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, August 8.—Cottonseed oil market has unimportant trading, and is observing market conditions in America for new crop. Quoted 83 francs for off oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, August 8.—Cottonseed oil market has a little more attention of buyers, and some desire to buy late deliveries of new crop. Prices for near deliveries somewhat nominal, as follows: 89 francs for prime summer yellow, 93 francs for winter oil.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, August 8.—Cottonseed oil market is fairly firm and productions closely sold up. Quoted nominal, prime summer yellow, 36s., off oil 34s.

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending August 7, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-06, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same Period, 1905-06.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Alesund, Norway	—	5	175
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	60
Abo, Russia	—	20	—
Acajutla, Salvador	—	71	106
Adelaide, Australia	—	51	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	588	2,962
Algiers, Algeria	—	7,514	3,417
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	535	409
Ancon, Peru	—	8	20
Antigua, West Indies	—	—	150
Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,600	5,855
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	20	64
Auckland, New Zealand	—	92	97
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	15	—
Azua, West Indies	—	269	19
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	715
Barbadoes, West Indies	1,008	1,132	—
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	50
Belfast, Ireland	—	150	208
Berlitz, British Guiana	—	84	—
Bergen, Norway	675	230	—
Berlin, Germany	—	—	12
Bissau, Port. Gulana	—	18	—
Bombay, India	142	9	—
Bone, Algeria	675	81	—
Bordeaux, France	1,095	6,580	—
Braila, Romania	—	100	175
Bremen, Germany	499	203	—
Bremervorwerk, Germany	—	15	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	61	214	—
Bristol, England	—	75	75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	204	2,472	3,456
Calabar, Cuba	—	107	—
Callao, Peru	—	12	40
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	90
Campeche, Mexico	—	—	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	2,006	2,740
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	172
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	100
Cartagena, Colombia	—	2	3
Carupano, Venezuela	—	5	—
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	728	398
Ceara, Brazil	—	6	—
Champerico, C. A.	—	9	—
Christiansia, Norway	525	1,305	—
Christianssand, Norway	—	75	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	274	570
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	50	40
Colon, Panama	18	1,246	1,230
Connakry, Africa	—	20	194
Constantinople, Turkey	—	123	10
Cook, New Zealand	50	50	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	900	945
Corinto, Nicaragua	12	222	150
Cork, Ireland	—	30	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	18	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	100	41

SCIENTIFIC COTTON-SEED CLEANER

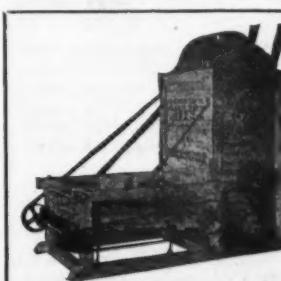
This machine receives the seed from the Sand Reel and removes all material destructive to Linter Saws, such as Sand, Pebbles, Coal, Metal, etc. Built in sizes from 40 to 100 tons capacity a day.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

Disc Hullers, Meal Mills, Hull Beating Separators, Cake Breakers and Double Shakers.

The Foos Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio

ESTABLISHED 1878



Send Now for Free Catalogues

Nagasaki, Japan	—	549	7
Naples, Italy	—	549	522
Newcastle, England	—	40	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	6	68	25
Oran, Algeria	54	1,372	1,412
Orouro, Bolivia	42	21	—
Panama, Panama	117	8	—
Para, Brazil	—	20	6
Paysandu, Uruguay	—	—	9
Pernambuco, Brazil	2,206	977	—
Philippeville, Algeria	131	—	—
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies	88	774	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	86	88	—
Port au Prince, West Indies	33	96	—
Port Cabelllo, Venezuela	12	—	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	8	258	120
Port Louis, Mauritius	—	—	8
Port Maria, Jamaica	18	—	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	183	—	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	13	16	—
Port Said, Egypt	105	50	—
Pregreso, Mexico	21	335	—
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	618	274	—
Riga, Russia	7	—	—
Rio Grande De Sul, Brazil	24	8,726	8,421
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	119	47	—
Rosario, Argentine Republic	23,372	7,255	—
Rotterdam, Holland	69	23	—
St. Croix, West Indies	48	47	—
St. John, N. F.	232	341	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	212	—
St. Martinis, W. I.	8	30	—
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	9	—
Sagua, La Grande, Cuba	—	—	—
Samana, San Domingo	31	—	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	427	573	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	2,181	2,254	—
San Jose, Costa Rica	—	14	—
Santiago, Cuba	1,542	603	—
Santos, Brazil	4,873	1,633	—
Savannia, Colombia	—	21	—
Sekondi, West Africa	10	10	—
Shanghai, China	14	—	—
Sierra Leone, Africa	27	26	—
Southampton, England	150	1,223	1,225
Sivanger, Norway	170	244	—
Stettin, Germany	6,104	5,903	—
Stockholm, Sweden	89	435	—
Sucre, Bolivia	—	6	—
Swansea, Wales	—	25	—
Sydney, Australia	21	34	—
Talcahuano, Chile	202	—	—
Tampico, Mexico	6	79	—
Tangier, Morocco	100	632	—
Trieste, Austria	2,216	67,057	—
Trinidad, Island of Trinidad	527	498	—
Tunis, Algeria	350	—	—
Turks Island, West Indies	—	9	—
Valetta, Maltese Island	125	722	—
Valparaiso, Chile	6,867	1,373	—
Venice, Italy	16,002	11,049	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	30	188	360
Wellington, New Zealand	168	49	—
Yokohama, Japan	48	38	—
Total	1,730	246,596	312,661

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	13,551	15,803
Belfast, Ireland	—	490	523
Belize, British Honduras	—	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua	200	—	—
Bordeaux, France	775	—	—
Bremen, Germany	5,865	3,303	—
Bristol, England	525	5,200	—
Christiania, Norway	600	850	—
Colon, Panama	512	—	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	4,425	6,828	—
Cork, Ireland	75	—	—
Cuba	130	—	—
Dublin, Ireland	845	—	—
Dunkirk, France	350	600	—
Genoa, Italy	752	2,20	—
Glasgow, Scotland	2,300	1,685	—
Hamburg, Germany	1,450	24,027	21,178
Havana, Cuba	2,484	1,536	—
Harve, France	12,471	8,430	—
Hull, England	125	—	—
Liverpool, England	15,479	9,776	—
London, England	450	15,725	6,850
Manchester, England	1,149	600	—
Marseille, France	21,200	12,700	—
Port Barrios, C. A.	131	—	—
Rotterdam, Holland	103,906	95,188	—
Swansea, Wales	50	—	—
Tampico, Mexico	250	423	—
Trieste, Austria	200	10,050	—
Venice, Italy	300	40	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	498	500	—
Total	1,900	220,415	198,272

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	100	200
Bremen, Germany	—	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	800	201
Glasgow, Scotland	—	8,116	3,000
Hamburg, Germany	—	430	—
Havana, Cuba	—	430	—
Liverpool, England	1,000	—	—
London, England	—	500	—
Reval, Russia	400	—	—
Rotterdam, Holland	40,912	34,037	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	6,822	—
Trieste, Austria	—	7,400	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	9,983	6,632
Total	—	71,747	58,392

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	719	1,479
Bremen, Germany	—	300	648
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	160	170
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,140	3,048

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

August 10, 1907.

SPECIAL AGENT BENTON RETURNS.

J. L. Benton, of Monticello, Ga., special agent of the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Agriculture, who has been abroad investigating foreign markets for cottonseed products, returned last week to this country. Mr. Benton was compelled to resign because his health broke down while engaged in the Government work. He remained for some time at Carlsbad and has returned in much better health.

His splendid reports on market conditions in Holland and Denmark have already been published in *The National Provisioner*. Concerning his trip, Mr. Benton said the other day:

"One of the most interesting features of my work on the continent was the comparison made between the efforts of Denmark and Holland, both noted as butter producing countries, to secure the butter trade of England. Holland had it, but now Denmark has forged ahead. The two butters sold are entirely different, but the South profits by each."

"In Denmark cottonseed meal is fed in large quantities to the cattle, and this has been declared by the experiment stations there to be the best butter fat producer known. In Holland another of our products is used, cottonseed oil, which is mixed with the butter of Holland to make the famous margarine for which the country is noted. Here we have two countries trying for the same end and both using our products for a basis."

"Both countries are prosperous and use more cottonseed meal as a feed and cottonseed oil to make margarine than any others in the world, proportionate in size. There is one co-operative dairy in Denmark, 'Trifelium,' near Haslev, where there are milked daily 15,000 head of the finest milk cows I ever saw. These cows are fed on cottonseed meal, and it is the world's most noted dairy. In Holland the margarine made by using cottonseed oil is considered the best butter to be had, and thousands of gallons a year are imported from the South just for this purpose."

INCREASING BOILER CAPACITY.

There is no question but that mechanical draft plant has all the advantage in regard to the provision for future increase of the power plant. When a chimney is built it must be built very much larger than needed in order to allow for future growth, and this means always a greater first cost than necessary; and when the plant has grown so that the chimney has reached its limit of capacity it then becomes necessary to build a new chimney. It is because of this continual growth, the rate of which cannot be foreseen, that many plants are equipped with several cheap steel chimneys, each added as the increase of the plants necessitates it, rather than one large brick chimney.

In the case of a mechanical draft apparatus the capacity of the plant can be very much increased simply by speeding up the fan, and when this has been done as much as is advisable or economical, it is cheaper to make an addition to the mechanical draft apparatus than it would be to put up a chimney capable of giving the same draft and handling the products of combustion from the same quantity of coal.

ATLANTA COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special Wire to *The National Provisioner*)

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.—September crude oil, 40c.; October, 33c.; November, 31c.; December, 30c. No trading. Some inquiry for new crop meal. Spot hulls, \$9.50 loose at Atlanta.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—No further trading of account has developed in the market since the sales of a big packer, previously noted, which are estimated to amount all told to about 40,000 hides, of which 30,000 at least, if not more, went to one buyer. The general tendency of the market continues weak and hides of late have continued to accumulate, although some of the packers are having hides tanned for them which they are unable to find a market for in the raw state. Native steers of July salting are barely steady at 14c. and it is doubtful if over 13½c. could be obtained to-day for Junes as Julys are freely offered at 14c. It is reported, however, that a bid of 14c. was declined for 10,000 August native steers ahead. The native steers included in the combination sale by the big packer are reported to have consisted of 7,000 of July and some late June salting at 14c. Texas steers are unchanged and nominal at last selling prices of 14½c. for heavy, 13c. for light, and 12c. for extremes. The big packer's combination sale consisted mostly of branded hides, including heavy and light Texas, butt brands and Colorados. Butt brands are not considered quotable over 12¾c., though some of the packers talk 13c. Colorados have sold at 12½c., with plenty more obtainable at the same figure. Branded cows are very much neglected. These are freely offered at 12c., and packers would probably shade this price to effect sales. Native cows are quiet and still weak. It is not believed that a recent sale of July heavy cows alone at 13c. could be repeated to-day and 12½c. is considered top on these with back salting hides at proportionately less. Late salting light cows are nominal at 12½c. Bulls continue nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues weak, owing to the declines in packer hides, but dealers do not expect any material slump in values as supplies of short haired hides throughout the middle west and in other sections are light and the only bad feature of the situation is the accumulations that still exist of old long haired hides. A large local dealer has effected a sale of 5,000 buffs running practically all short haired at 10½c. and 9½c., which were previously being held at 11c. and 10c. Most of the dealers are still

working off a part of their old long haired hides in each sale made, but tanners state that they are watching deliveries carefully and are rejecting all long haired hides and shedders in purchases that are supposed to be of short haired stock. Buffs that contain 25 per cent. long hair are not quotable over 10½c., but fancy selections of buffs, all No. 1s and short haired and picked out for clear grain, etc., will still bring over 11c., but it is doubted if the former price of 11½c. could now be secured here. Heavy cows that are all short haired are held at 11c., but buyers are only bidding 10½c. for these. Extremes are still wanted at 11½c. to 11¾c. for choice lots. Heavy steers are weaker, and all short haired lots could probably not be sold at over 11¾c., and regular runs at 11¼@11½c. The weakness in the packer market has affected all kinds of country branded stock. Heavy bulls are held at 10½c. selected, and best bids 10c.

CALFSKINS.—Light receipts are reported from all sections, and this has a steady effect on the market, notwithstanding the sharp declines that have occurred in Europe. Tanners now state that they can buy skins lower in Europe than here, but dealers continue to ask 15c. for Chicago and choice outside cities, 14½c. for ordinary outside cities and 14½c. for good countries. Veal kips are in fair demand at 12½@12¾c., and deacons at \$1.05 and 85c.

SHEEPSKINS.—No sales of account are reported and the market is unchanged at 12½@11.5 for packer lambs and 95c. to \$1.05 for packer shearlings. The outside prices are generally asked, but not reported obtained as yet. Country skins are steady and unchanged.

HORSE HIDES.—Market weak; free offerings at \$4.00, and best bids \$3.85.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Large local buyers seem to be entirely out of the market and are not even inclined to make bids. There are 13,000 Bogotas and 11,000 Central Americans, Ecuadorians, etc., available here, which remain unsold, and the general tendency is weak. Dry Buenos Ayres are quoted at 20½@20¾c., i. f. and Cordovas at 20¾c., with 30 per cent. seconds included in both, but buyers' ideas are less. There has been a little more activity in Europe of late on wet salted River Plates at the decline, but holdings are still very large in the principal European markets. Stocks of all kinds of hides are estimated as 260,000 at Antwerp, 200,000 at Havre, and also large at Hamburg, Liverpool and other markets.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—It is reported that one of the packers sold some July native steers that he had on hand, but details concerning prices, etc., are as yet lacking.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Some small lots of late receipt hides have been picked up by buyers here at 10c. flat, but some Pennsylvania hides have brought 10½@10½c. flat. Straight car lots are mostly held at 10½@10½c. flat, but with no sales reported here. A car of middle west

all short haired heavy steers is being taken up to-day that was sold at 12½c. selected ten days or two weeks ago, but similar short haired steers would be difficult to sell to-day at over 11¾c. Calfskins are rather easy, but in small offering and nominally unchanged. There are some small offerings of regular country skins at \$1.15, \$1.55 and \$1.75 to \$1.80.

European Markets.

Some cables from the Berlin auctions are that light and medium calf declined about 6 per cent. from the previous auctions about five weeks ago, and some other cables state that at Berlin light calf under 9 lbs. declined in some instances as much as 14c. apiece and medium skins 1¼c. per lb., while heavy skins were unchanged.

Boston.

Tanners are keeping out of the market, expecting lower prices, but good hides are held fairly steady at 11½@11¾c. for all short haired Ohio buffs. There are no bids over 11½c. Extremes are still held at 12@12½c. Southerns are in large offering. Tanners will not bid over 9c. for best Southerns and 8½c. for poor lots at far southern points.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market shows a weak tendency; all buyers are reducing prices. There are large accumulations in dealers' hands and tanners are buying from hand to mouth. The reduction in packer prices has caused country hides to slump. Quotations: Native steers, 60 lbs. and up, short haired, 10½c.; No. 2s, 9½c.; No. 1 light steers and cows, 9½@9¾c.; No. 2s, 8½c.; No. 1 bulls, 9@9½c.; No. 2s, 8@8½c.

CALFSKINS.—Calfskins are gradually accumulating in salters' hands, and buyers are not anxious, continuing to buy at much lower prices. Quotations: Deacons, 50@60c.; No. 1s, 5 to 7 lbs., 90c.; No. 2s, 75c.; No. 1s, 7 to 9 lbs., \$1.35; No. 2s, \$1.20; No. 1s, 9 to 12 lbs., \$1.55; No. 2s, \$1.40; No. 1s, 12 to 16 lbs., \$1.85; No. 2s, \$1.60; No. 1s, 16 to 25 lbs., \$2.20; No. 2s, \$1.95.

Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market rules unchanged, with very little selling. Prices are at wider range, based wholly upon the quality of the goods. Quotations: Steer hides, No. 1s, 11c.; No. 2s, 1c. less; light steers, cows and buffs, 10c.; No. 2s, 1c. less; bulls, 9@9½c.; No. 2s, 1c. less.

CALFSKINS.—Calfskins are weak; there are very few sales, and what are made are at concessions. Quotations: 8 to 15 lbs., 13½c.; No. 2s, 1½c. less; kips, 15 to 25 lbs., 9¾c.; No. 2s, ½c. less; deacons, No. 1s, 80c.; No. 2s, 70c.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO

EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

The Highest Prices

Warehouse: 99 Gold Street Offices: 150 Nassau St., New York

Chicago Section

What does Rogers mean by "fair-minded men," anyhow?

Maybe it will never be paid, but ain't it a big fine, anyhow?

Judge Landis has shown Uncle Sam a way to cut 'em down to his weight.

Excepting octopi, there are probably as big fish in the sea as ever were caught.

Several "deep thinkers" say oil will soar some soon. Who'd have thought it?

A coterie of Indiana farmers are said to be holding about one million bushels of wheat for a dollar.

Vegetarianism is said to be making rapid progress in England. Well, grass right now is plentiful and cheap.

The Board of Trade charity fund will build and equip a summer cottage for 25 children as a permanent institution.

Noah evidently did not know that rebate, disintegrated, meant boomerang when he wrote up his guide book.

Twenty-nine million two hundred and forty thousand dollars is not so much any how; only about 30 cents apiece.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 3, averaged 7.50 cents per pound.

Eat onions, says one of our oldest inhabitants, three times a day if you would live long. And he might have added—alone!

It is scarcely likely Billy Hooton expected to strike as high a temperature as he did, at least for some time yet. How about that, Bill?

Some person remarked: "When the fish trust is put on trial, will it demand a jury of fishermen?" Thieves and liars! What a combination!

An optimist is a man who considers life

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Architect
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

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SPECIAL AND PERIODICAL AUDITS MADE
THE CENTRAL AUDIT CO.
211 Royal Insurance Bldg., Chicago
We are practical Packing House Accountants.

too short to worry whether a planet is several thousand billion miles away, or just out beyond Gary, Indiana.

Thos. B. McPherson, now president of the National Live Stock Association is owner of several ranches in Montana and Arizona, and is connected with the Armour interests in South Omaha.

General Ryan of Cincinnati, and George L. McCarthy, of New York, president and secretary, respectively, of the American Meat Packers' Association, were in Chicago during the week on association business.

The Chicago Butchers' Packing Company, by Frank Rupert, president, has given to Charles B. Pavlick a trust deed to the property at Nos. 44 to 48 Peoria street, to secure a bond issue of \$75,000 for five years at 6 per cent.

Mr. Tassey, of the Sherman Refining Company, Sherman, Texas, was a visitor in Chicago during the week, combining business with pleasure by looking up additional equipment for his plant. Charley Sterne acted as chaperon part of the time, but Texans need little coaching as a rule.

St. Joe, Mich., world famous as a burying ground, was visited the other day by an erstwhile citizen who blew in \$12,000 in a few hours, flushing the sewers with brain-storm water, and filling the cracks in the sidewalks with five dollar gold pieces and so on. Must be something in the air at St. Joe that everybody goes "bug" on landing there.

The Ziemsen Butchers' Supply Company has been incorporated by H. H. Ziemsen, L. Grunow and S. Strauss, with headquarters at Archer avenue and Bonfield street. Messrs. Grunow and Strauss were with Wolf, Sayer & Heller for many years and all the partners are well known to the butcher trade. Mr. Ziemsen has been in the butchers supply business for the last ten years under his own name.

Henry C. Pirrung, president of the Capital City Dairy Company, Columbus, Ohio, arrived at the Auditorium Hotel July 31 from Kalamazoo, Michigan, accompanied by Mrs. Henry C. Catherine Robinson Pirrung. The knot (of the true lover variety) was tied in the "Pirrung Room" (endowed by an uncle of Mr. Pirrung's) of the hospital in

the old celery-brated town. Mr. and Mrs. Pirrung are, at the present writing, still at the Auditorium rehearsing. Mrs. Pirrung, however, let the old boy out for awhile Tuesday, as he had become so proficient he could say "my wife" quite natural, so much so that it would have taken an expert to detect him as a novice. Women need no coaching; they never act and look real foolish, as men do under such circumstances. Who ever saw a bride during the ceremony looking as though she were being sold for poll-tax or the dogcatchers had her roped? Mrs. Pirrung deserves great credit for turning him out as fit as he was every way in such a short time. He positively acted and talked quite intelligently. Mr. Pirrung, however, is not attempting to school himself to meet the ordeal awaiting him in Columbus on his return. He has decided to hand himself over on the "Here I am, Mr. Devil, take me" basis. And they-won't-do-a-thing-to-him! Of course, he is city-broke, and not afraid of the cars, but never having worked double he acts a trifle awkward; nevertheless, for a green colt, he answers to the bit admirably, and shows good promise of becoming a crack wheel-horse. Sound in wind, limb, and eyesight, a graceful, easy mover, gentle, and good for a 2:04 clip any old time, he certainly would delight the heart and please the eye of any lady in the land, but he's picked up for keeps now and the fortunate lady is delightfully happy in her acquisition, and the "Old Horse" supremely so.

SWIFT GETS BIG POULTRY PLANT.

Swift & Company have bought the big poultry plant of Anderson & Son at Princeton, Mo., which does a poultry and egg business in that section of several hundred thousand dollars a year. It is said that the former owners will conduct the plant for the new proprietors.

WILL OPERATE REDUCTION PLANT.

Holders of bonds of the Toledo Reduction & Fertilizer Company, which recently went into the hands of a receiver, will buy in the plant as soon as receivership proceedings are ended, and will operate the plant unless those who object to it secure an injunction on the ground that it is a public nuisance.

THE DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.
Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago
Brokers In MEATS, LARD, TALLOW,
Grease, Packinghouse By-Products, Cottonseed Oil and Fertilizer Materials

SAUSAGE BAGS
HAM AND BACON COVERS
Any shape and material
Write us for samples and prices
NEUBURGER MANUFACTURING CO.
100 Franklin St., Chicago

Simplex
Sausage Seasoning
A New Pure Food Sausage Flavour
ASK FOR INFORMATION TODAY
HARRY HELLER & CO., CHICAGO

JULY SLAUGHTER FIGURES.

(Concluded from page 14.)

Kansas City.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	215,104	35,702	259,424	85,832
July, 1906....	175,071	31,950	207,012	96,492
Jan.-July, 1907. 1,218,269	101,128	1,924,165	908,949	
Jan.-July, 1906. 1,147,927	87,220	1,703,470	947,452	

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	91,570	11,207	9,136	23,053
July, 1906....	53,526	9,744	13,441	18,549
*Jan.-July, 1907	307,864	7,867	—	102,440
*Jan.-July, 1906	260,254	7,497	—	90,016

Consumed at Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	114,416	24,992	246,263	66,542
July, 1906....	111,009	21,105	191,292	75,215
Jan.-July, 1907.	769,683	75,484	1,892,377	704,075
Jan.-July, 1906.	697,450	52,081	1,632,995	727,816

Average weight of hogs: July, 1907, 200 lbs.; July, 1906, 204 lbs.

*Feeders.

St. Louis.*

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	127,601	—	109,477	84,286
July, 1906....	113,388	—	145,146	73,767
Jan.-July, 1907.	564,717	—	1,286,776	330,546
Jan.-July, 1906.	537,458	—	1,188,863	332,453

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	50,767	—	43,341	15,644
July, 1906....	42,820	—	50,947	22,380
Jan.-July, 1907.	165,429	—	365,087	43,722
Jan.-July, 1906.	174,624	—	398,872	61,489

Consumed at East St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	76,834	—	126,136	66,642
July, 1906....	70,568	—	94,190	51,387
Jan.-July, 1907.	399,288	—	621,189	286,824
Jan.-July, 1906.	362,833	—	789,991	290,969

*National Stock Yards, Ill.

Omaha.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	70,286	—	239,487	73,589
July, 1906....	69,425	—	207,300	106,684
Jan.-July, 1907.	634,100	—	1,566,894	894,800
Jan.-July, 1906.	544,603	—	1,649,847	867,450

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	17,165	—	13,478	18,775
July, 1906....	10,957	—	35,770	36,594
Jan.-July, 1907.	173,916	—	31,269	261,450
Jan.-July, 1906.	125,584	—	119,108	317,711

Consumed at Omaha.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	51,551	—	245,979	54,600
July, 1906....	56,998	—	171,530	70,033
Jan.-July, 1907.	460,184	—	1,535,625	633,350
Jan.-July, 1906.	418,119	—	1,535,679	549,739

Average weight of hogs: July, 1907, 254 lbs.; July, 1906, 238 lbs.

St. Joseph.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	56,871	7,092	178,886	35,037
July, 1906....	39,260	6,312	159,024	38,453
Jan.-July, 1907.	335,551	26,362	1,286,780	510,159
Jan.-July, 1906.	280,498	23,532	1,224,518	511,697

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	10,729	—	9,545	4,605
July, 1906....	6,840	231	10,537	6,417
*Jan.-July, 1907.	40,510	799	574	17,760
*Jan.-July, 1906.	44,936	1,553	1,047	12,034

Consumed at St. Joseph.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	44,923	6,540	168,588	29,082
July, 1906....	31,200	5,967	148,414	30,097
Jan.-July, 1907.	248,772	25,037	1,249,580	425,300
Jan.-July, 1906.	208,514	21,361	1,181,806	416,246

Average weight of hogs: July, 1907, 232 lbs.; July, 1906, 220 lbs.

*Feeders.

Sioux City.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	22,063	476	145,473	2,718
July, 1906....	14,643	417	111,386	1,897
Jan.-July, 1907.	249,524	3,002	877,853	27,473
Jan.-July, 1906.	210,330	3,385	743,229	27,508

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	10,016	16	35,313	359
July, 1906....	4,401	133	22,187	488
Jan.-July, 1907.	112,736	1,046	441	854
Jan.-July, 1906.	101,144	833	108	1,584

Consumed at Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	10,573	411	110,160	2,274
July, 1906....	8,545	348	86,199	1,300
Jan.-July, 1907.	102,755	1,063	746,185	18,735
Jan.-July, 1906.	90,394	2,308	642,851	20,227

Average weight of hogs: July, 1907, 258 lbs.; July, 1906, 246 lbs.

Denver.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	17,086	1,035	21,467	15,700
July, 1906....	10,327	—	14,881	8,844
Jan.-July, 1907.	174,077	7,277	156,549	184,716
Jan.-July, 1906.	168,680	—	121,713	255,155

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	11,021	33	2,397	8,653
July, 1906....	5,640	—	138	1,021
Jan.-July, 1907.	132,117	1,024	11,602	132,643
Jan.-July, 1906.	133,862	—	2,375	202,814

Consumed at Denver.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1907....	5,202	927	19,070	7,069
July, 1906....	5,110	—	15,162	7,223
Jan.-July, 1907.	37,773	4,965	144,978	49,058
Jan.-July, 1906.	32,506	—	119,443	52,748

Average weight of hogs: July, 1907, 241 lbs.; July, 1906, 239 lbs.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

COTTONSEED OIL

August 10, 1907.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 29...	23,721	1,497	32,512	20,997
Tuesday, July 30...	1,491	1,721	13,033	16,448
Wednesday, July 31...	14,721	1,825	22,987	17,569
Thursday, Aug. 1...	3,764	1,354	18,788	13,578
Friday, Aug. 2...	1,975	282	19,405	7,442
Saturday, Aug. 3...	256	82	10,833	4,101
Total last week...	45,928	6,761	117,558	79,935
Previous week...	57,138	7,907	116,884	65,971
Cor. week 1906...	64,090	8,113	130,914	75,845
Cor. week 1905...	55,902	6,697	111,183	75,380
Shipments—				
Monday, July 29...	6,594	25	4,468	1,919
Tuesday, July 30...	2,479	176	1,808	5,279
Wednesday, July 31...	4,021	211	3,166	5,517
Thursday, Aug. 1...	3,896	68	4,985	2,188
Friday, Aug. 2...	2,115	65	5,506	1,846
Saturday, Aug. 3...	108	8	1,878	103
Total last week...	19,213	548	21,806	14,852
Previous week...	22,269	888	14,698	7,151
Cor. week 1906...	25,485	713	26,813	16,180
Cor. week 1905...	20,260	330	41,297	12,212

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date...	1,872,971	288,539	4,611,232	2,275,446
Year ago...	1,908,867	262,016	4,584,564	2,510,744
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending August 3...			423,000	
Week previous...			394,000	
Year ago...			389,000	
Two years ago...			296,000	
Year to August 3...			15,341,000	
Same period 1906...			14,461,000	
Same period 1905...			14,560,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:				
Week August 3, 1907...	146,800	329,400	129,100	
Week ago...	200,200	320,900	128,500	
Year ago...	160,500	340,400	144,000	
Two years ago...	142,200	270,100	181,000	
Total this year...	4,870,000	11,536,000	4,898,000	
Total last year...	4,611,000	11,211,000	5,250,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending August 3, 1907:			
Armour & Co.	23,500		
Swift & Co.	19,100		
Anglo-American ...	7,800		
Boyd-Lunham ...	6,300		
H. Boore & Co. ...	4,000		
Continental, P. G. ...	2,400		
Hammond & Co. ...	4,200		
Morris & Co. ...	6,700		
Roberts & Oake ...	3,100		
S. & S.	7,100		
Western Packing Co. ...	5,100		
Omaha Packing Co. ...	3,000		
Other packers ...	8,000		
Total ...	100,300		
Week ago ...	136,000		
Year ago ...	140,000		
Two years ago ...	111,000		
Total for year ...	3,506,700		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week August 3, 1907...	\$6.20	\$6.19	\$7.25	\$7.25
Previous week...	6.20	6.10	5.25	6.75
Year ago ...	5.35	6.39	4.75	6.80
Two years ago ...	5.00	5.83	4.45	6.35
Three years ago ...	5.35	5.33	3.70	5.75

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers...	\$6,500@7.00
Fair to good steers...	5,750@6.70
Inferior to plain steers...	4,500@5.50
Texas steers ...	4,25@4.75
Plain to fancy yearlings...	5,00@6.50
Plain to fancy cows...	3,75@5.25
Plain to fancy heifers...	4,00@6.15
Good to choice feeders...	4,00@5.00
Fair to choice stockers...	3,00@4.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows...	2,50@3.75
Common to good canning cows...	1,50@2.25
Common to choice bulls...	3,50@5.15
Calves, common to fair...	5,00@6.25
Calves, good to fancy...	6,25@7.00

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up...	\$5.85@6.05
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows...	6.00@6.25
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up...	6.05@6.30
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up...	6.25@6.50
Choice to light barrows and smooth ewes, 165 to 190 lbs...	6.35@6.50
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs...	5.00@5.40
Rough throw-outs, all weights...	4.00@5.50
Pigs, 100 to 130 lbs...	5.75@6.10

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers...	\$5.25@5.65
Fair to good wethers...	5.00@5.25
Good to prime ewes...	5.25@5.65
Good to prime native lambs...	6.75@7.50
Fair to good native lambs...	6.00@6.75
Range lambs...	7.00@7.80
Range wethers...	5.25@5.75
Range ewes...	5.00@5.50
Feeding lambs...	5.25@7.25
Cull lambs...	5.00@5.50
Bucks and stags...	3.50@5.50
Yearlings...	5.50@6.50
Breeding ewes...	5.50@6.70

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	\$0.20	9.22%	9.17%	\$0.20
October	9.25	9.27%	9.22%	9.27%
January	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.62%

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c, more than loose)—

September	8.75	8.80	8.75	8.80
October	8.65	8.72%	8.65	8.72%
January	8.00	8.00	7.97%	7.97%

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

September	16.45
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MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

September	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.15
October	9.22%	9.22%	9.20	9.20
January	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.62%

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c, more than loose)—

September	8.75	8.75	8.72%	8.72%
October	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.65
January	7.97%	7.97%	7.92%	7.92%

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

September	16.50	16.50	16.42%	16.42%
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TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

September	9.12%	9.15	9.05	9.12%
October	9.20	9.20	9.10	9.20
January	8.57%	8.57%	8.52%	8.52%

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c, more than loose)—

September	8.72%	8.72%	8.65	8.65
October	8.60	8.65	8.60	8.65
January	7.92%	7.92%	7.90	7.90

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

September	16.30	16.30	16.17%	16.20
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

September	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07
October	9.17	9.10	9.15	9.15
January	8.52%	8.52%	8.52%	8.52%

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c, more than loose)—

September	8.62	8.55	8.62	8.65
October	8.67	8.55	8.65	8.57
January	7.87%	7.87%	7.87%	7.87%

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

September	16.35	16.50	16.30	16.35
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

September	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07
October	9.17	9.10	9.15	9.15
January	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c, more than loose)—

September	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.82

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	@ 7 1/2
Good Native Steers	@ 9 1/2
Western Steers	8 @ 8 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	@ 8 1/2
Heifers, Good	8 1/2 @ 9
Hind Quarters	1.75 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	.150 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	6 @ 7
Cow Chucks	@ 5
Boneless Chucks	@ 4 1/2
Medium Plates	3 @ 3 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 4
Cow Rounds	@ 8 1/2
Steer Rounds	@ 9 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	@ 12
Sirloin Butts	@ 12 1/2
Shoulder Clods	@ 8
Rolls	@ 12
Rump Butts	@ 8 1/2
Trimmings	@ 4 1/2
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 12
Cow Ribs, Common Light	@ 9
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 15
Loin Ends, steer—native	11 @ 12
Loin Ends, cow	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 3 1/2
Hearts	@ 3
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 16
Ox Tails, per lb.	@ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	@ 2 1/2
Brains	@ 3
Kidneys, each	@ 4
Brains	@ 3

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 7
Light Carcass	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Carcass	10 @ 11
Medium Saddles	11 @ 12
Good Saddles	@ 13
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 3
Sweetbreads	@ 50
Plucks	@ 30
Heads, each	@ 8

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 11
Good Caul	@ 11 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 13
Saddles Caul	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9
Good Sheep	@ 10
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 11 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	@ 11
Mutton Stew	@ 5 1/2
Mutton Loins	@ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 19
Spare Ribs	@ 6
Butts	@ 8 1/2
Hocks	@ 6
Trimmings	@ 5
Tails	@ 4
Snots	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 3
Pigs' Heads	@ 4
Blade Bones	@ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 4 1/2
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 8 1/2
Pork Kidneys	@ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Slip Bones	@ 3 1/2
Tall Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 3
Backfat	@ 8 1/2
Hams	12 @ 14
Cafas	8 @ 8 1/2
Bellies	8 @ 8 1/2
Shoulders	12 @ 14

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 6
Bologna large, long, round and cloth	@ 6
Choice Bologna	7 1/2
Viennas	8
Frankfurters	8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7
Tongue	9
White Tongue	8 1/2
Minced Sausage	10
Prepared Sausage	10
New England Sausage	10
Berliner Sausage	10
Boneless Sausage	10
Oxford Sausage	10
Polish Sausage	10
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch	10
Smoked Pork	8
Farm Sausage	10
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8
Pork Sausage, short link	9
Special Prepared Sausage	8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	6 1/2
Hams Bologna	8
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	10
Special Compressed Ham	10

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	@ 19
German Salami, New Dry	17
Holsteiner, New	12
Mettwurst, New	—
Farmer, New	13
Darles, H. C., New	—
Italian Salami, New	20
Monarque Cervelat	16
Capsacola	—

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 2-20	3.50
Viennas, 1-50	5.00
Viennas, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	34.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz to case	\$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.23
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.35
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
6-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2.5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	@ 10.50
Plate Beef	10.00
Extra Mess Beef	9.00
Prime Mess Beef	9.50
Beef Hams	—
Rump Butts	12.00
Moss Pork	16.50
Clear Fat Backs	15.50
Family Back Pork	17.50
Bean Pork	13.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@ 11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tcs.	9 1/2
Lard, compounds	9
Barrels	1/4c. over tcs.
Half barrels	1/4c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4c. to 1c. over tcs.
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 63

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	8 1/2
Short Clears	8 1/2
Bacon meats	1@1 1/2c. more

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	@ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	@ 14 1/2
Skinned Hams	14 1/2
Calas, 9@7 lbs. avg.	@ 8 1/2
Calas, 8@12 lbs. avg.	@ 8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	20 1/2
Wide, 8@10 avg., and Strip, 4@5 avg.	17 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and Strip, 5@6 avg.	14
Wide, 12@14 avg., and Strip, 6@7 avg.	14
Dried Beef Sets	17 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	17 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	17 1/2
Dried Beef Outskins	13 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	18 1/2
Smoked Hams	19 1/2

Boiled Picnic Hams

Cooked Loin Rolls

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 13
Middles, per set	32
Beef bungs, per piece	4 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	22
Hog casings, free of salt	50
Hog middles, per set	12
Hog bungs, export	13
Hog bungs, large mediums	7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80
Beef weasands	70
Beef bladders, medium	22
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	18
Hog stomachs, per piece	4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.55 @ 2.00
Hoof meal,	

August 10, 1907.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.80@7.20
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.25@5.75
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.50@5.00
Oxen and stags.....	3.25@5.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.75@4.40
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.25@5.90

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.50@8.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs. 7.25@8.25	
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs. 5.00@7.00	
Live veal calves, culs, per 100 lbs. 4.00@4.50	
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs. 3.00@	
Live veal calves, skimmilk, per 100 lbs. 3.00@3.50	

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.75@8.35
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs. 6.50@7.50	
Live lambs, culs, per 100 lbs.....	5.75@6.25
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs. 5.15@5.60	
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs. 3.50@5.00	
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$6.85@6.90
Hogs, medium.....	6.85@6.90
Hogs, 140 lbs.	7.00@7.15
Pigs	7.20@7.35
Rough	5.85@6.15

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	@11
Choice native light	10 @10%
Common to fair native	8½ @ 9%

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	10½ @10%
Choice native light	9½ @10%
Native, common to fair.....	9½ @ 9%
Choice Western, heavy	@ 9½
Choice Western, light	@ 9
Common to fair Texas	7¾ @ 8½
Good to choice heifers.....	7½ @ 8
Common to fair heifers	@ 7½
Choice cows	@ 7½
Common to fair cows	@ 7½
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Fancy bologna bulls.....	@ 6½

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12½c. per lb.; No. 2, 11½c. per lb.; No. 3, 10½c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 15c. per lb.; No. 2, 13½c. per lb.; No. 3, 11c. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 8½c. per lb.; No. 2 chuck, 8c. per lb.; No. 3 chuck, 7c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9½c. per lb.; No. 2, 8½@9c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.	
Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	13 @14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12 @13
Western calves	11½
Western calves, fair to good.....	10½ @11
Western calves, common	9½ @10

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	@10
Hogs, heavy	@ 8½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	8½@ 8½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@ 9
Hogs, 140 lbs.	8½@ 8½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	13½@13
Spring lambs, good	12½@12
Yearling lambs	12 @12½
Sheep, choice	11½@11½
Sheep, medium to good	10½@11
Sheep, culs	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 20 lbs., avg.....	14½ @14½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	14 @14½
Smoked hams, heavy	13½ @13½
Smoked Picnics, light	9½@ 9½
Smoked Picnics, heavy	9½@ 9½
Smoked Shoulders	10 @10½
Smoked bacon, boneless	15 @15½
Smoked bacon (rib lbs)	14½ @15
Dried beef sets	15 @15½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @16
Pickled bellies, heavy	11½ @12½

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, hens (ave. best).....	14 @15
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	14 @15
Western, fair to good.....	12 @13
Broilers—Phil., 3 to 4 lbs., pair, per lb. 24	@25
Penn., 3 to 4 per pair, per lb.....	20 @22
Western, dry-picked	17 @19
Western, scalded	17 @18

Fowls—Northern Ohio, Ind. & Ill., dry-picked, fancy, culs out, blis.....	@15½
Western, d. p., best lots, straight.....	@15
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	12 @14½
Western, scalded, fancy culs out.....	@15
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	12 @14½
Southwestern, best lots, straight.....	@15
Southwestern, poor to medium.....	12 @14½

Other Poultry—

Old cocks, dry-picked	@11
Old cocks, scalded	@11
Ducks, spring, L. I. and Eastern.....	@17
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to dozen, per dozen	3.50@3.75
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3.00@3.25
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen	@2.75
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to dozen, per dozen	@2.25
Squabs, prime white, 6@6½ lbs. to dozen	1.75@2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen	1.75@2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen	@1.25
Squabs, culs, per dozen .....	.50@

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@16
Fowls, per lb.....	@14
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@ 9
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@11
L. I. ducks, per lb.....	14 @14½
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	@10
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@ 8
Guinea fowl, per pair	@60
Pigeons, per pair	@20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed per ton.....	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine..	@ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.70
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	

New York	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.	
Ammonia	@ 2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago	2.45 and 10c

Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.95 and 10c
Wet acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton .....	.75 @ .35

Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	3.05 @ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	3.05 @ 3.10
No. 2, Carolina phosphate rock, ground per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston..	6.50 @ 7.75
No. 2, Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.	
Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	0.00 @10.65
Kieserite, future shipment	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store	1.95 @ 2.05

Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.	1.16½ @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 60 p. c.)	2.18½ @ 2.27
No. 2, Carolina phosphate rock, ground per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P. ....	.30 @ .40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones,
Casings, Fertilizer Material,
Arachide

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 6.

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle first three days this week 46,940 against 39,933 same period last week. The daily arrivals were: Monday, 24,454; Tuesday, 3,486; Wednesday, estimated 19,000. Although the receipts this week show about 7,000 increase, the week's receipts will not prove heavy. The moderate offerings have met with indifferent demand, and although a fancy load of Angus averaging 1,528 lbs. sold Monday at \$7.60, the buying side of the market complains that prices are entirely too high. The export demand has been materially shortened, as prices for American beef in London have reached such a height as to seriously curtail the demand. The same is true to a large extent in all of the large beef consuming centers in the States. After the first round Monday the cattle market showed weakness and this condition has become more pronounced from day to day and at the close of the market to-day prices are fully 25c. lower than last week on the bulk of the offerings. The top grades have not declined this much and the lower grades show more. The range cattle are arriving better than usual at this time of year and are bringing good prices, but they look cheap by comparison with corn-fed natives. These cattle will prove more popular with the killers from now on.

The first direct shipments of grass cattle from the northwest ranges arrived here this week. The receipts the first three days are 3,100, against 9,000 the corresponding time last year, and 6,500 two years ago. The quality of the cattle here this week has been good and have sold at high prices. Several large strings of Wyoming bred cattle sold at \$5.90 and Texas-raised cattle from Wyoming and the Dakotas sold up to \$5.10@5.25. Some choice heifers went at \$5 and cows up to \$4.40. Calves sold at \$4.25@5.25. There is a good inquiry for Western feeding cattle, but none have arrived to-day.

Offerings in native butcher stock have been light this week and, notwithstanding the break in the market on medium and low grade steer cattle, there has been a good inquiry for cow stuff and the market is 15c. higher this week on everything except low grade cutters and canners. Bologna bulls 10c. lower, others steady. Veal calves unchanged.

HOGS—Packers have acted very bearish in the hog trade this week; prices during the first three days show a decline of fully 25@30c. per cwt. on an average. Early Monday morning fancy light made \$6.50, later \$6.40 took the best. Tuesday's extreme top \$6.40, later the best sold at \$6.30. About 5,000 hogs went over that night unsold, most of which were the common to fair kinds. Wednesday early estimates placed receipts at 25,000, but late trains were hoggy and the run foots up right around 32,000. Light grades sold at the start from \$6.25@6.35, packing lots moved slowly at 5@10c. decline; many late sales showing 15@20c. decline from the opening market Tuesday. Weakness much in evidence after 8:30, almost 10,000 hogs unsold. Many good hogs arriving late which remain in the pens for lack of bids. Prices at the closing Wednesday as follows: Choice heavy shipping, 250@300 lbs., \$5.90@6; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6@6.10; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$5.85@6; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.10@6.20; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$5.75@5.90; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$5.50@5.80; rough packers in small lots, \$5@5.40; stags, \$4.75@5.25; boars, \$2.50@3.50; choice pigs, under 100 lbs., \$5.50@5.80; choice pigs, 110@135 lbs., \$5.90@6.15; common and undesirable lots, \$4@5.

SHEEP—Receipts of sheep and lambs for the week thus far at this point below general expectations and largely from the

range. Packers as well as feeder and breeder buyers have moved with more activity with prices 15@20c. higher than close of last week all along the line and packers getting everything from the range excepting ewes suitable for breeding purposes, and these have sold the highest on record, yearling Idaho ewes selling from \$6.50@6.70. Countrymen by the score have gone home disappointed, as there were no feeders to be had. The general outlook favors the owners of good sheep or lambs balance of the season. Range wethers seem the scarcest article on the list and are selling at \$5.50@5.90 to killers, and feeders stand ready to take all the good feeding grades at \$5@5.15. Fat yearling wethers \$6@6.35, and feeders \$5.75@6, yearling breeding ewes \$6.40@6.70. Range mutton ewes \$5.25@5.60, and desirable breeders \$5.60@6. Range lambs \$7.75@7.85 and feeders wanted at \$7@7.10. Native wethers \$5.85@6.15, native yearlings \$6.25@6.50, native ewes \$5.50@5.75, breeders \$5.75@6.25. Native lambs generally from \$7.25@7.60 for medium to choice and plain and buckey grades \$6.50@7.10. Southern lambs won't cut much figure in Chicago's supplies from now on and to all appearances native stock is running low and range stock must be depended on to meet demands.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Aug. 9.

CATTLE—Receipts this week 55,400; last week, 55,600; same week last year, 41,500. Fed steers scarce and slightly stronger this week; top, \$7.15; fair to good, \$6.40@7; grass steers, 10 to 25c. higher; heavy, \$5@6.20; medium, \$4.25@4.90. Grass cows, 10@25c. higher, \$2.80@4.25; fed she stuff stronger; top cows, \$5; prime fed heifers, \$5.50@6. Bulls strong, \$2.50@3.60. Veals 25@7.5c. higher, \$4.50@6.75. Stockers and feeders, 10c. higher. Fourteen thousand quarantines included; 10@20c. higher; steers, \$3.80@5.10; cows, \$2.60@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts this week, 37,100; last week, 58,600; same week last year, 52,200. Packers have been bearish for some time, but sharply reduced supplies the last few days checked the downward tendency; 5@10c. higher to-day. Shippers are a good sustaining influence. The country is believed to be full of hogs and with a big corn crop there is little incentive toward higher prices. Light hogs, \$6@6.20; medium weights, \$5.90@6.10; heavy hogs, \$5.80@6.

SHEEP—Receipts this week, 16,900; last week, 13,200; same week last year, 15,100. The local market is not influenced by the outside situation because of small supply. Prices were strong each day, and competition keen. Top lambs, both native and range stock, \$7.60@7.75; medium, \$7@7.40; yearlings, \$6@6.25; wethers, \$5.40@5.85; ewes, \$5.25@5.75. Only a few range shipments were included.

HIDES—are stronger; green salted, 7½@9c.; bulls and stags, 7½c.; glue, 6c.; dry flint butcher, 17@20c.; green sheep pelts, 4.5c. @ \$1.35.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	582		
Armour	6,050	9,404	2,174
Cudahy	5,914	7,052	1,546
Fowler	1,371		678
Morris	4,823	4,478	2,058
Ruddy	690		
Schwarzchild	4,673	6,030	1,151
Swift	6,233	5,875	3,307

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Aug. 6.

Cattle receipts last week were some 5,000 smaller than for the week previous and this was in a large measure responsible for the better tone that pervaded the trade. Corn fed beefs closed strong and there was an

advance of about 15@25c. on the western ranchers that were suitable for either killers or feeders. The greatest improvement, however, was in cows and heifers and these firmed up to the extent of fully a quarter. A very marked feature of the trade was the increased demand for stockers and feeders, and although prices closed fully a quarter higher for the general run of stuff the supply fell short of the demand. So far this week receipts have been still lighter and values have strengthened very materially. Choice 1,513-lb. beefs sold at \$7.25 to-day, the high point of the year, and the highest price paid on this market since 1902. Most of the fair to good fed cattle are selling around \$5.50@6.25. Range beefs sell at a range of \$3.80@4.40, the bulk of the business around \$4.00@4.90. The top for fed cows is around \$5.00 and for grass cows around \$4.25. A good business has been doing in stockers and feeders. Choice steers sold up to \$5.15, but fair to good stock is going largely at a range of \$3.80@4.60.

Hogs averaged higher all last week, although the close was practically steady with the week previous. So far this week prices have been on the toboggan and the market is about a dime lower than a week ago. Generally there has been no noteworthy change in the conditions surrounding the market. All classes of buyers are still paying a good premium for the desirable light and butcher grades and heavy and packing grades are slow sellers, the range of prices being rather wide. To-day with 9,200 hogs on sale the market declined about a dime. Tops brought \$6.10 as against \$6.20 on last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.75@5.95 as against \$5.85@5.95 a week ago.

As a rule the market for sheep and lambs showed very little change last week and there has been no great change so far this week. Feeder buyers are taking hold freely and a good share of the moderate offerings are going back to the feed yards. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$7.00@7.50; fair to good lambs, \$6.50@7.00; cull lambs, \$5.00@6.00; good to choice yearling wethers, \$5.65@6.00; fair to good yearling wethers, \$5.40@5.65; good to choice wethers, \$5.15@5.40; fair to good wethers, \$5.00@5.25; good to choice ewes, \$4.85@5.30; fair to good ewes, \$4.50@4.85; culls and bucks, \$2.50@4.00. Quotations on feeders: Lambs, \$6.00@6.60; yearlings, \$5.25@5.65; wethers, \$4.85@5.10; ewes, \$3.75@4.25.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 6.

The supply of steers thus far this week has been far under trade requirements, especially for the medium heavy and heavy well finished styles. A good well finished class of steers weighing around 1,350 pounds, sold Monday around \$6.70@6.75, and good medium weight fairly well finished steers sold to-day at \$6.35@6.55. These grades are steady to strong with the close of last week, but on kinds selling at \$6 and under packers are inclined to be bearish and values are somewhat weaker. Competition is rather lax on the light and medium half fat steers which are more or less grassy. Prime heavy offerings would sell at \$7 or better. Re-

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SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

SEE PAGE
48 FOR
BARGAINS

ceipts of cows and heifers have been very moderate and demand has been very keen. The few dry lot kinds arriving as well as all grassers have advanced 10@15c. over the close of last week. Bulls and stags show no change and veal calves are around 25c. lower, common to choice now being quotable at \$3@5.75. The close of last week developed a strong country demand for all weights of good quality stockers and feeders, and as a consequence of the improved country outlet regular dealers have been active buyers this week at strong to 10c. higher prices, some cases showing a greater advance. There is very little outlet, however, for common to fair light weight grades.

The conditions existing in the hog market have been such as to force prices sharply lower. Monday values depreciated around 5c., and to-day the market again ruled 5@10c. lower, closing at the extreme low point. Prices ranged from \$5.80@6.20, with bulk selling at \$5.85@6.05. Light to butcher grades continue to command a premium and heavy hogs are meeting with a heavier discount as the summer season advances. Demand here continues strong for all offerings, and the general market is well maintained as compared with any competitive points.

The sheep and lamb market showed very little change from last week, the only difference being in improved demand and somewhat stronger prices for all kinds. Lambs are quoted at \$6@7.60, yearlings at \$5.60@6.25, wethers at \$5.40@5.75, ewes at \$4.50@5.25.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

To August 5, 1907.					
	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City ..	4,098	1	1,522	35,442	11,834
Sixtieth street	1,532	35	4,984	120	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	13,603
Lehigh Valley	6,876	—	635	1,210	—
Scattering	—	70	53	110	3,850
Totals	12,496	106	7,194	36,888	29,287
Totals last w'k	12,807	128	10,047	36,745	26,280

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

Live Qrs. of cattle, sheep, beef.					
Schwarzschild & Subs., ss. Armenian	441	—	—	—	—
Schwarzschild & Subs., ss. Minneapolis	400	—	1,000	—	—
Schwarzschild & Subs., ss. St. Paul..	—	—	—	1,400	—
J. Shamborg & Son, ss. Armenian...	405	—	—	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, ss. Minneapolis	400	—	—	—	2,850
Morris Beef Co., ss. Armenian...	—	—	2,150	—	—
Morris Beef Co., ss. Oceanic...	—	—	—	1,700	—
Morris Beef Co., ss. Arabic...	—	—	—	1,100	—
Morris Beef Co., ss. St. Paul...	—	—	—	2,250	—
Swift Beef Co., ss. Arabic...	—	—	—	1,200	—
Swift Beef Co., ss. Oceanic...	—	—	—	2,250	—
Cudaby Packing Co., ss. Arabic...	—	—	—	650	—
Miscellaneous, ss. Bermudian...	36	85	—	—	—
Total exports	1,682	85	16,100	—	—
Totals last week.....	2,117	—	14,350	—	—

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO AUG. 5, 1907.

Live Live Qrs. of cattle, sheep, beef.		
Exports from:		
New York	2,139	— 7,850
Boston	977	— 1,000
Philadelphia	1,682	85 16,100
Baltimore	289	—
Montreal	4,300	—
Exports to:		
London	4,214	— 9,100
Liverpool	1,747	— 15,850
Glasgow	1,139	—
Bristol	1,233	—
Manchester	766	—
Antwerp	242	—
Bermuda and West Indies.....	36	85 —
Totals to all ports.....	9,377	85 24,950
Totals to all ports last week.....	9,340	— 27,210

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 3:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	26,715
Omaha	16,246
Kansas City	32,881
St. Joseph	9,601
Cudaby	555
Sioux City	1,932
Wichita	436
New York & New Jersey	10,620
Fort Worth	15,248
Detroit	934

HOGS.			
Chicago	95,732	—	—
Omaha	48,150	—	—
Kansas City	62,918	—	—
St. Joseph	41,501	—	—
Cudaby	14,032	—	—
Sioux City	18,484	—	—
Ottumwa	10,893	—	—
Cedar Rapids	11,347	—	—
Wichita	7,870	—	—
Bloomington	1,561	—	—
New York & Jersey City	29,287	—	—
Fort Worth	3,937	—	—
Detroit	4,055	—	—

SHEEP.			
Chicago	65,083	—	—
Omaha	12,050	—	—
Kansas City	10,575	—	—
St. Joseph	7,059	—	—
Cudaby	302	—	—
Sioux City	620	—	—
New York & Jersey City	36,803	—	—
Fort Worth	1,063	—	—
Detroit	1,689	—	—

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	390	9,000	2,000
Kansas City	500	3,000	—
South Omaha	—	6,500	—

	MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1907.		
Chicago	23,000	36,000	20,000
Kansas City	15,000	7,000	5,000
South Omaha	6,000	4,500	5,500

	TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1907.		
Chicago	4,000	20,000	11,000
Kansas City	10,000	12,000	5,000
South Omaha	2,000	10,000	12,000

	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1907.		
Chicago	20,000	25,000	14,000
Kansas City	10,000	8,000	4,000
South Omaha	1,400	5,500	7,000

	THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1907.		
Chicago	3,500	17,000	9,000
Kansas City	7,000	7,000	5,000
South Omaha	2,000	8,000	3,000

	FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1907.		
Chicago	1,500	11,000	9,000
Kansas City	4,000	5,000	2,000
Omaha	1,700	4,500	4,500

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 9.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; tale at 1% to 1½c. lb.; silicate soda 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35 per 100 lbs., bbls., 2c. lb.; carbonate of potash 5½ to 5½c. lb. according to test; electrolytic caustic potash 88 to 92 per cent. at 6½ to 6½c. lb.

Palm oil in casks 7c. lb., and in bbls. 7½c. lb.; green olive oil 75c. per gal., and yellow 80 to 85c. per gal.; green olive oil foots 6½ to 6½c. lb.; saponified red oil 7c. lb., and cainine oil (distilled) 53c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil 9½c. lb., Cochin grade 9% to 10c. lb.; cottonseed oil 56c. per gal.; corn oil, 6c. lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds. 6¾c. lb.; edible tallow in tierces 7½c. lb.; house grease, 6½ to 6¾c. lb.; yellow packers' grease 6 to 6½c. lb.; brown grease 5½ to 6c. lb.; light bone grease 6½ to 6½c. lb.

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GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKET, AUGUST 9.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 11,000; strong, 5c. higher, \$5.35@6.40.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; 5 to 7½ higher; \$5.90@6.15.

OMAHA.—Receipts not reported.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts not reported.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; strong; \$6.40@6.75.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 20 cars; 5c. higher; \$6.15@6.60.

Note.—All western markets were delayed owing to the telegraph strike at Chicago.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$0.15; city steam, \$8.62½ @ 8.75; refined, Continent, tcs., \$0.60; do, South America, tcs., \$10.25; kegs at \$11.75; compound, \$8.75@8.87½.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 9.—Beef, extra India mess, 9s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 38s.; hams, short clear, 57s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 52s.; do. short ribs, 55s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 53s.; do, 45@50 lbs., 51s.; backs, 46s.; bellies, 50s. Tallow, 33s. Turpentine, 41s. 6d. Rosin, common, 11s. 10½d. Lard, spot, fine Western, tierces, 44s. 9d.; American refined, pails, 45s. Cheese, white, Canadian, new, 53s.; old, 65s.; do, colored, 55s. 6d. for new and 67s. for old. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 44 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 35s. 7½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 30s. 3d. Linseed (London), La Plata, August and September at 4ls. 6d.; Calcutta, August and September at 4ls. 9d. Linseed oil (London), 23s. 1½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6.7-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market during the past week has been quiet, with a little business at slightly higher prices than were ruling last week. Stocks of oleo oil, both here and abroad, remain very moderate. Neutral lard is very quiet and no business doing at present, as prices asked by packers on this side are far above the views of the buyers in Europe.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog products markets are varying in light degree only, pending developments of features pointed out in our weekly review.

Cottonseed Oil.

There is little life to speculation and not much change to market prices. Early "call" prices for prime yellow: August at 53@54½c.; September at 53½@54c.; October at 51@51½c.; November at 42½@43½c.; December at 40@40½c.; January at 39½@40c.

Tallow.

Market held firmly as in our review, with productions well sold up.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet and not changed from our review.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Aug. 7.—The ammonium market is firm. Large sales have been made the past ten days at advanced prices for early winter shipment. (For latest quotations see page 37.)

Retail Section

BUTCHERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The twenty-first annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America occurs this week at Niagara Falls, and the meeting will be important in many ways as affecting the future of this organization. The sessions begin on Tuesday and continue through Thursday. An elaborate entertainment programme has been provided, as well as a convention programme which includes some very instructive addresses and discussions. There will be a large attendance from all New York locals and from other parts of the country as well.

AFTER BUTCHERS' RENDERING PLANT.

Residents of Buffalo, N. Y., in the neighborhood of the reduction plant of the Retail Butchers' Fat Rendering and Calfskin Association are trying to get the city health authorities to declare the plant a nuisance and compel its removal. The butchers contend that the plant is properly conducted and is not offensive and are fighting the case with the aid of able counsel before the health board. After a public hearing last week the case was adjourned to give health commissioner Wende time to make a personal investigation.

THIS MAYOR WANTS SUNDAY WORK.

Mayor Galvin of West St. Paul, Minn., has refused to close those butcher shops in his town which sell meat on Sunday, even though the Retail Meat Dealers' Association has asked him to do so. He says he believes meat shops should be kept open on Sunday, so people who have no ice or no time to market on Saturday can get their Sunday supplies on Sunday. He says the farmers are too busy on Saturday to come to town to market, and the butchers should keep open on Sunday for their benefit.

TO OWN A CUSTOMER.

No customer belongs to you unless you give him better goods, better prices or better treatment than he can get elsewhere.—Retail Merchant.

PHILADELPHIA KOSHER SHOPS OPEN.

Kosher butcher shops in Philadelphia, which have been closed for ten days as a result of meat riots, were reopened on Tuesday and business has gone on as usual since. The butchers were compelled to close or have their shops and stock destroyed by rioting women and others of the ignorant classes who objected to the high prices of beef and believed them due to a combine of wholesalers and retailers.

The situation was similar to those which have occurred in New York, Cleveland, Milwaukee and other cities where there is an extensive kosher trade among the lower classes, except that the crowds were more disorderly and more damage was done in Philadelphia. The retailers resumed business at the old prices, being unable to reduce them to the figures demanded by the rioters, as high cost of cattle and meat would not permit it. The consumers finally accepted the situation, as they did in other cities, when they had it pounded into their heads that there was no combine to rob them.

THOROUGH CITY MEAT INSPECTION.

The city of Denver, Colo., has taken a practical way of supplementing the federal meat inspection system, by instituting an inspection system of its own based on federal lines. Complaints have been made in many cities since the enforcement of the new federal law that butchers were selling diseased or unwholesome meat which had not been government-inspected for local consumption. All meat intended for inter-state shipment had, of course, to come under federal inspection. But establishments doing only a local business, and therefore not government-inspected, could kill what animals they pleased, subject only to imperfect state or city inspection. As few cities had anything like a rigid meat inspection system, this left small uninspected slaughterers and farmers free to peddle any kind of meat to local butchers.

In Denver the city has now put in force an inspection system which makes it illegal to offer for sale any piece of meat which does not bear a stamp. If it is not the gov-

ernment stamp it must be the city stamp. Plants which are government-inspected are not covered by city inspectors, but all others are, and all meat brought into the city not bearing a government stamp must be inspected and passed on by city inspectors before it can be sold. Thus all meats must bear a stamp, and the plan makes it easy to keep out diseased or unwholesome stuff.

Butchers are not opposing the ordinance, as it is as much of a protection to them as to the customer. They can refuse to buy any carcass or part of carcass which does not bear either federal or city stamp, and are therefore immune from prosecution if they insist on buying nothing but stamped meats. The city last week made an example of one or two meat men who were found with uninspected veal carcasses and the law is now said to be working smoothly. It affords protection also against the marketing of stale or spoiled fish, poultry, etc.

BUTCHERS' BIG BARBECUE.

The Connecticut State Butchers & Grocers' Association will hold its annual barbecue at Meriden on September 18, and it is planned to make it the biggest event of its kind yet held. There will be a big industrial parade preceding the picnic, and the big beef and sheep bake will be in charge of an expert from Bridgeport.

BUTCHER ENCOURAGES CHURCH GOING.

F. N. Jerd, proprietor of a meat market in Canton, N. Y., is making an effort to encourage church going by issuing a ticket for the full amount of each purchase at his market. He has provided each church with a box and pledges himself to pay in cash to the churches one per cent. of the amounts called for by all the cards deposited at each church.

TO BE A GOOD MANAGER.

Are you really a good manager? A real manager does not try to shoulder all the work in the shop and take care of it himself. He knows that almost every hour of the day there is something going to turn up which will require his very best judgment,

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and time to consider it thoroughly. He cannot do that and at the same time take care of a mass of detail work. If he attempts it he is not a real manager. He may be filling a manager's place and drawing his pay, but he is really nothing but a substitute for a manager, or a manager in the kindergarten stage.

Thousands of good men are to-day fooling themselves into the belief that they are properly managing a business, when in fact they are slaves to the detail work of the business. They fear to delegate authority to their subordinates, when in fact that is exactly what should be done. All worthy subordinates are anxious to shoulder responsibilities, knowing that their real value depends upon such action, and a judicious selection of assistants is one of the main duties of a real manager.

He knows he cannot take care of all details and he at once puts all that work in competent hands, and then he gets a short report to show how that part of the work is going. He realizes at once that if he has the right kind of help the business will run along well, even though he is not there, but with an outfit of poor help he would be unable to do anything, no matter how hard he worked himself.

This is a little point which is often overlooked by men who wish to be managers.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Phil F. O'Toole has removed his meat market from No. 152 Steuben street, Utica, N. Y., to the corner of Blandina and Charlotte streets.

The butcher shop at No. 1141 Rice street, St. Paul, Minn., occupied by Ed. Harbeck, has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,000.

The Connecticut State Butchers' and Grocers' Association Barbecue will be held at Meriden, Conn., on Sept. 21.

Henry Bosingar, retail provision dealer of No. 65½ Day street, Boston, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are \$6,148.71 and assets \$900.

The abattoir of the Boston, Mass., Fresh Tripe Company was damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,000.

Frantz's meat shop at Chrisney, Ind., was destroyed by fire on Aug. 5.

The Retail Grocers, Butchers and Bakers Association of St. Joseph, Mo., are agitating a pure food show to be held in the new Missouri Pacific freight house on South Third street.

Charles Kruse has sold his butcher shop at No. 125 Queen street, Dubuque, Ia., to his son, William Kruse.

Fire in the storeroom of the Ardmore Beef Company at Ardmore, Pa., did damage to the extent of \$1,000.

S. H. Curry has suffered a severe fire loss in his meat market at Liberty, Neb.

G. L. Larkin has succeeded to the entire meat business of Larkin & Brace at North Loup, Neb.

J. Hovel has sold out his butcher shop at Red Cloud, Neb., to J. E. Butler of Cowles.

Fred Reimers has purchased a half interest in the butcher shop of his brother, I. E. Reimers, at Stella, Neb.

C. H. Tipton has succeeded to the meat market of Tipton & Wood at Laredo, Mo.

E. G. Walker has sold out his meat business at Melrose, N. M., to H. Montgomery.

John Wiebler has sold out his butcher shop at Lawrence, Neb., to W. H. Morris.

C. S. Olsen has sold out his meat market at Ruekin, Neb., to Nelson & Christenson.

H. G. Miller has sold out his meat business at Cosby, Mo., to J. C. Leidy.

G. W. Monyhun has disposed of his meat market at Cherokee, Okla., to Arganbright & Ghant.

Cawood & Company have been succeeded in the meat business at Stillwater, Okla., by A. J. Cox.

Martin Graf has purchased the California Meat Market at Spokane, Wash., from Christopher Warren.

Peter Mani has purchased the City Meat Market at Cunningham, Wash., of H. J. Sourwine.

The Stevens County Meat Company is preparing to erect a new meat market and cold storage plant at Chewelah, Wash.

J. V. Ashby has sold out his meat business at Princeton, Kas., to H. P. Helpenstein.

H. F. Weestemeyer has sold out his stock of groceries and meat at Kansas City, Mo., to C. H. Reynolds.

B. Hoeg has purchased the meat business of Rayne & Lenter at Castana, Ia.

Lohman & Son have purchased the meat market of McCadden & Lohman at Tacoma, Wash.

G. Harras has sold out his butcher shop at Walla Walla, Wash., to Jake Kaufmann.

Schlosser & Son have disposed of their meat business at Moscow, Ida., to J. F. Barnes.

Wells & Son have purchased the meat business of C. A. Yelton at Colony, Kas.

The death is reported of I. W. Thompson, a butcher of Iola, Kas.

Hess & Irvin have sold out their grocery and meat business at Kansas City, Mo., to W. R. French.

Jennie Seibert has been succeeded in the meat business at Albia, Ia., by W. W. Briggs.

C. C. Clark has been succeeded in the meat business by J. F. Ferguson at Oklahoma, Okla.

Chas. Isreal has succeeded to the entire meat business of Gordon & Israel at Kansas City, Mo.

W. Curl has sold out his meat business at Hot Springs, Ark., to Howell & Files.

C. R. Evans has succeeded to the meat business at Collinsville, I. T., of F. R. Evans.

E. D. Burthby has sold out his grocery and meat business at Independence, Mo., to E. D. Stertzman.

Moles & Taylor have sold out their meat business at Adrain, Mo., to W. J. Bullock.

C. A. Reynolds has sold out his grocery

and meat business at Kansas City, Mo., to S. A. Wallace.

G. W. McGill has succeeded to the meat business of J. M. Aaron at Norwich, Kas.

The meat market of McGarbin & Gibbs, at No. 716 West 3d street, Los Angeles, Cal., has been damaged by fire.

Le Roy Edes, a meat dealer of Canastota, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Charles, Fritz, who conducted a butcher shop at 1311 Market street, La Crosse, Wis., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Moore & Desmond have completed the installation of a \$5,000 refrigeration plant in their Manhattan meat market, at Manhattan, Nev.

AMERICAN VS. AUSTRALIAN MEATS.

Reporting on the decline in our trade in canned meats with some countries of the antipodes, Consul Dreher, of Tahiti, declares that it is the short weight of American canned meats and the difference in marking weights, as compared to Australian competition, that has affected the trade. He says:

Before the steamship line between Auckland, New Zealand, and Tahiti was established, in 1885, considerable quantities of canned meats were imported annually from the United States by the merchants of Paopeete to supply the trade of Tahiti and contiguous islands. Since that time, however, the quantity of such meat imported has greatly decreased, its place being taken by New Zealand products. Such meats as are not packed in tin cans in New Zealand are imported from the United States—dried chipped beef, veal loaf, lunch tongue, deviled ham, and sliced bacon.

A matter of no small importance is the difference in weight between American canned meats and those from New Zealand, American one-half to two-pound cans containing less meat than similar New Zealand packages. The two to five-pound cans of lard also show a considerable net difference in favor of the New Zealand product. It should be mentioned that cans of meat and lard from both New Zealand and the United States bear no labels showing the weight, but the boxes in which goods are shipped are marked as containing so many cans of certain weight, and the goods are billed to the importers accordingly. It would seem necessary for American packers who wish to increase their business in the Society Islands to increase the several sizes of cans used and also to improve the quality of their meats, so as to compete on equal terms with the New Zealand packers.

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GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Fire damaged the butcher shop of V. Jordan at No. 552 West 39th street last week to the extent of \$2,000.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending August 3rd averaged 8.19 cents per pound.

Jim Kooser, manager of the Armour Gansevoort market house, has returned from a vacation spent in the mountains of Northern New York.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, starts this week for a well-earned rest at his quiet summer place up New York State.

President L. F. Swift, of Swift & Company, was in New York this week on his way to New England points, and spent a short time with General Eastern Manager Noyes.

David Adler, one of New York's veteran calf butchers, and father of Louis and John Adler, of Strauss & Adler, died last Friday at his home on West 140th street., at the age of sixty-eight.

The annual summer outing of Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1, Captain Peter Clemens, takes place at Greenpoint Park, Woodside, L. I., on Sunday, August 25. The usual big entertainment programme will be offered.

The Schnackenberg & Schroder Company has been incorporated in Brooklyn with a capital stock of \$2,000 to manufacture provisions. The incorporators are P. A. H. Schroder, C. H. Schnackenberg and H. Gerken, all of Brooklyn.

Joseph Conron, of Conron Bros. Company, returned this week from a vacation at his summer home at Monticello. John was so surprised to see him back that he lost his mustache, and when he went home to Long Branch that night his wife did not know him.

The third annual family outing of the employees' association of C. Schuck & Co., the big Bronx and Harlem butchers, occurs next Sunday afternoon, August 18, at Sehring's Washington Park, Westchester. Ten per cent. of the proceeds of this outing will go to the hospital bed fund of the Benchmen's Association. There will be bowling for cash prizes.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending August 3, 1907: Meat—Manhattan, 5,318 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,770 lbs.; The Bronx, 350 lbs.; Queens, 247 lbs.; total, 55,682 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 5,850 lbs.; Queens, 40 lbs.; total, 5,890 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 4,405 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,163 lbs.; The Bronx, 400 lbs.; Queens, 80 lbs.; total, 6,048 lbs.

TWO S. & S. EMPLOYEES DEAD.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company lost two of its oldest employees during the past week by death. Henry Bachenheimer, for many years manager of the S. & S. branch at Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, died on Saturday, and on Monday the news came of the sudden death of Andrew Grogan, branch house inspector in New York for the company.

Mr. Bachenheimer for a long time had charge of the Wallabout market house, until ill-health compelled him to relinquish that position. He lost one leg by an operation, and thereafter continued in the company's service as a salesman. Recently his trouble extended to the other leg, and it was amputated last week. He did not survive the operation. He was very popular in meat circles in Brooklyn.

Andrew Grogan was one of the best-known men in the wholesale trade in New York. He was inspector in charge of the New York branch houses and frequently acted as an emergency manager. When the company opened its big Manhattan market house he took charge and kept things running until Manager Charles Samuels was appointed. Mr. Grogan had not been in good health for a year, but had only been confined to his home in Harlem for about two weeks. He was supposed to be getting along nicely when the news of his sudden death came on Monday. He had been with the company for 12 years and was one of its most trusted employees.

PACKINGHOUSE TEAMSTERS' DEMANDS.

Arbitration without an umpire proved to be a failure in the case of Chicago packinghouse teamsters and their employers. Negotiations were broken off Friday after the arbitrators failed in the second attempt to agree on an umpire. It was said they would get together later and effect an agreement, however. A strike of the packinghouse teamsters was averted some weeks ago by an agreement to arbitrate the question of an increase of 4 cents an hour to all teamsters, which is the demand of the union. The packers say their teamsters are the best-paid drivers in Chicago.

Packinghouse teamsters in New York have presented a schedule of demands and a conference will be held this week to attempt to arrive at an agreement. Last year the teamsters demanded and received an increase in pay. This year they have not asked for more money, but their demands are even more sweeping, and would practically put the meat teaming business in the hands of the union. The stablemen and fat wagon drivers have heretofore been kept outside the union, but it is said they will now be taken in, and will join in the demands made.

MEATS COMPLY WITH STATE LAW.

In his monthly report for July, State Health Commissioner Porter of New York states that the regulations regarding preservatives are being widely complied with in the meat trade, especially. He found but one sample of canned goods containing a preservative, and that was a small quantity of boric acid, the unwholesomeness of which in the quantities used is a debated question.

NO BUTTER OR EGG QUOTATIONS.

The New York Mercantile Exchange this week, through its executive committee, announced that all official quotations on butter, cheese and eggs had been abolished, and that trading hereafter would have to be done on the basis of actual market values as represented by unofficial quotations and trades made. This action was taken after the butter committee had prepared a new set of rules, rearranging the schedule of butter grades and providing for a new method of quotations.

Opponents declared this to be in contempt of the recent Supreme Court injunction which declared official quotations as illegal. Rather than risk contempt proceedings or further controversy, the Exchange executive committee decided to abolish all official control, not only of the butter market, but also of the egg and cheese markets. Market reporters will hereafter announce the actual prevailing prices on these products, as near as they can gather them, and settlements may be made on that basis.

THEY USE NO ICE IN PARIS.

One of the strangest sights in Paris to the American is a Paris butcher shop with its grating of iron bars taking the place of the whole front of the shop, thus leaving the meat exposed to the air by night as well as day. By this device, thanks to the Paris climate, the use of ice is practically dispensed with in meat markets, says a correspondent, though how it is accomplished offers no end of wonder to the American.

"I am not surprised at anything I hear about Paris markets," said one visitor, commenting upon the arrest of a butcher's assistant for systematic theft of meat over a period of months to the value of \$10,000. It would seem natural enough if the whole contents of the shop some night got up on its feet and meandered out through the open front."

The average city butcher in the United States would be inclined to smile at this story of air-cooled butcher shops. "That must be a wonderful climate," said one New York meat man. "I always heard the French liked their meat 'high,' and now I know why."

THE BENCHMEN'S PICNIC.

The annual picnic and outing of the Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers will take place on Sunday, September 15th, at Astoria Schuetzen Park, Broadway and Steinway avenue, Astoria, L. I. Prize bowling and games of all description will be features. The most novel up-to-date meat market will be on exhibition.

S. & S. SMALL STOCK AT HAVERHILL.

The S. & S. Company now has its newly-acquired abattoir at Haverhill in full operation, confining slaughtering operations to small stock for the present. Business is reported to be on the increase and a lively season with Aroostook county and Canadian lambs is expected.

Retail butchers can get the most reliable help through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner. Good men are snapped up quick. Watch page 48.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Fischer & Kramm, 163 Allen; W. Fischer. Hat & Bela, 5½ Carlisle; J. Levy. Horak, A., 405 E. 72d; F. Detrick. Morgan, R. L., 2344 1st ave.; D. Levi.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Ginaser, J., 315 E. 5th; A. Basis. Levi, D., 2344 1st ave.; R. S. Morgan.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Goldstein, D., 81 Tompkins ave.; Levy Bros. Goldman, M. & W. Hofsteter, 239 Moore; Levy Bros. Hormit, B., 740 Rockaway ave.; J. Rosenberg. Kaufmann, I., 429 Howard; J. Rosenberg. Kirsch, I., 17 Cook; Levy Bros. Leichtman, I. & M. Liebman, 238 Hopkins ave.; J. Levy. Marder, P. & I. Binder, 500 Ralph ave.; J. Rosenman. Pepper, D., 878 Sutter ave.; Levy Bros. Platt, Geo. E., 2015 Nostrand ave.; J. Rosenberg. Rosen, I. & Sarah, 677 Blake ave.; D. Kanter and ano. Stemmer, J., 1858 Nostrand ave.; E. Baer. Schwartz, B., 203 Franklin; Minnie Hoffman.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Arzt & Lawner, 1323 3d ave.; L. Arzt. Bristol Hotel Company, 122-4 W. 40th; M. S. Maunes. Eckhouse, L., 1470 Lexington ave.; M. Winkler. Fuhrmann, M., 59 1st ave.; J. Fuhrmann. Goldman, C., 117 E. 109th; H. Weinberg. Mantel, M., 235 E. 103d; S. Klein. Sakse & Klecheinan, 517 W. 39th; F. Herzog. Sacks, P., 77 Ave. D; M. Bodker. Silver, S., 578 Prospect ave.; M. Katz. Bougadis, A., 6 Albany; J. Simitis. Crane, L., 16 6th ave.; B. Goldstein. Cosman, W. P., 2734 8th ave.; A. Hindman. Damasek, S. & J., 270 E. Houston; Westin & S. Gross & Frandler, 1393 2d ave.; Westin & S. Hernstadt, H., 20 W. 115th; M. Weill. Moskowitz, I., 141 Madison; M. Moskowitz. Reiss & Bogner, 151 Bowery; C. Thaler. Salzman & Preis, 21 W. 3d; Westin & S. Sutton, F. D., 342 E. 34th; E. R. Biebler. Schneider, C. J., 2333 3d ave.; L. Kahn. Stocker, F. & A., 17 W. 24th; Lerdy & Goodstein.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Cervanka, C., 1014 2d ave.; F. Nachlar. Horn, I., 578 Prospect ave.; S. Silver. Luftig, B., 177 Norfolk; P. Richman. Steinauer, E., 2102 Madison ave.; M. Steinauer. Weinstein, H., 189 E. 2d; A. Weinstein.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

D'Ambrosio, N., 2890 W. 15th; P. Gennaro. Spielman, H., 39 Summer ave.; H. Cohen. Wilson, W., 900 4th ave.; J. Thorich.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Kurnick, M., 417 to 421 Court; B. Kupperman. Thorick, John, 900 4th ave.; W. Wilson.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

land, 6,068 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 317 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,933 lbs.; Ecuador, Ecuador, 992 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 1,446 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 206,064 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,356 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 2,444 lbs.; Hull, England, 96,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 47,994 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,138 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 8,649 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 214,620 lbs.; London, England, 141,109 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 14,588 lbs.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 847 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 5,741 lbs.; Southampton, England, 3,752 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,562 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,244 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 28,244 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 711,311 lbs., 20 bbls.; Baracoa, Cuba, 3,398 lbs.; Bergen, Holland, 15,634 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 100,500 lbs.; Bristol, England, 187,700 lbs.; Curacao, W. I., 2,493 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 6,305 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 47,233 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 3,840 lbs.; Danzig, Germany, 24,800 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, E. Africa, 5,400 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 3,150 lbs.; East London, Cape Colony, 40,850 lbs.; Ecuador, Ecuador, 1,876 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 32,500 lbs.; Fiume, Austria-Hungary, 133,240 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 18,150 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 166,517 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 35,634 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 15,010 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 300,603 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 198,369 lbs.; Hull, England, 426,406 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,100 lbs.; Koenigsburg, Germany, 121,900 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 3,125 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 14,495 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 335,363 lbs.; London, England, 282,500 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 44,090 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 14,909 lbs.; New Castle, England, 35,000 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 93,907 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 22,724 lbs.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 41,437 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 13,574 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 86,500 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,070,786 lbs.; St. John, N. B., 1,200 lbs.; Southampton, England, 137,500 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 15,634 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 196,204 lbs.; Trieste, Austria-Hungary, 18,569 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 6,980 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 71,006 lbs.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Governor's Harbor, 10 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 21 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 110 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 17 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 50 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 60 bbls.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 130 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 28 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 7½ bbls.; St. John, N. B., 450 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, August 7, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 95 bbls., 2 tcs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 15 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 317 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 53,486 lbs., 100 tcs., 57½ lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 bbls., 187 tcs.; Governor's Harbor, 8 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 140 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 135 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 70 bbls., 58 tcs.; Leith, Scotland, 25 bbls.; London, England, 475,282 lbs., 50 tcs.; Newcastle, England, 20 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 105 bbls.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 35 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 113 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 10 bbls., 10 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 40 bbls.; St. John, N. B., 130 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Aalesund, Norway, 35 tcs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 35 tcs.; Bergen, Holland, 105 tcs.; Beyrouth, Syria, 25 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 50 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 200 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,550 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 3 tcs.; Leith, Scotland, 19,500 gls.; Liverpool, England, 45 tcs.; London, England, 200 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 35 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,469 tcs.; Salonica, Turkey, 75 tcs.; Smyrna, Asia Minor, 15 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 tcs.; St. John, N. B., 100 tcs.; Trieste, Austria-Hungary, 25 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium,

2,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,920 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,212 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 11,100 lbs.; Port au Prince, Haiti, 4,090 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 5,500 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 419,011 lbs.; Fiume, Austria-Hungary, 34,844 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 65,326 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 289,970 lbs.; London, England, 71,476 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 470,493 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 16,589 lbs.; Trieste, Austria-Hungary, 132,562 lbs.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

(Concluded from page 14.)

St. Joseph.

	July 31, 1907.	July 31, 1906.
Mess Pork, bbls.....	37	30
Other kinds Pork, bbls.	1,260	1,018
P. S. Lard, cont'd, tcs.	6,396	5,807
Other kinds Lard, tcs.	2,259	389
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	7,729,486	7,289,511
Short C. Middles, lbs.	1,005,583	1,161,139
Ex. Clear Middles, lbs.	4,342,360	4,297,736
Ex. Rib Middles, lbs.	1,763,115	2,099,485
Long C. Middles, lbs.	242,273	185,633
Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs.....	1,266,361	616,995
S. P. Hams, lbs.....	8,863,500	7,001,992
S. P. Shoulders, lbs...	137,500	788,350
D. S. Bellies, lbs.....	5,563,864	3,860,392
S. P. Bellies, lbs.....	3,037,000	2,078,747
S. P. Cal. Hams, lbs..	1,564,500	972,684
S. P. Skin'd Hams, lbs.	2,618,000	1,611,289
Other Cut Meats lbs...	8,397,681	5,532,520
Total Cut Meats, lbs.	46,531,223	38,397,473

Live Hogs.

	July, 1907.	July, 1906.
Received	178,836	159,024
Shipped	168,589	148,421
Driven out	9,545	10,537
Average weight	232	220

Milwaukee.

	July 31, 1907.	July 31, 1906.
Mess Pork, winter packed (new), bbls..	3,022	68
Mess Pork, winter packed, bbls.....	5	10
Other kinds of bar- reled Pork, bbls....	2,981	3,402
Prime Steam Lard, contract, tcs.....	2,510	80
Other kinds of Lard, tcs.....	6,121	1,139
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	4,438,975	6,212,725
Ex. S. R. Middles, lbs.	1,408,800	938,000
Short C. Middles, lbs.	24,801	9,935
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs.....	702,299	611,521
Long C. Middles, lbs.	37,401	3,640
Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs.....	756,355	619,962
Sweet Pickled Shoulders, lbs.....	1,122,352	167,550
Sweet Pickled Hams, lbs.....	4,235,482	4,742,758
Dry Salted Bellies, lbs.	3,279,102	2,152,826
Sweet Pickled Bellies, lbs.....	1,045,500	1,434,115
Sweet Pickled Cal. or Picnic Hams, lbs....	1,332,900	1,052,887
Sweet Pickled Skinned Hams, lbs.....	1,688,870	628,850
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	5,285,402	5,956,738
Total Cuts of Meats, lbs.....	25,358,239	24,531,597

SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS

